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## Syria Said To Agree to Lebanon **Peace Plan**

No. 31,468

BEIRUT - President Amin Gemayel apparently won Syria's backing Friday to set up a govern-ment of national unity composed equally of Christians and Moslems to guide Lebanon out of nine years of civil war.

Sources in Beirut and Damascus said the cabinet would be formed with 26 ministers early next week, probably under former Prime Min-ister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem ally of Syria.

But one of the main Maronite Christian leaders, former President Camille Chamoun, said he was categorically opposed to Mr. Karami becoming prime minister, Phalangist radio said. Mr. Chamoun, 84, was interior minister in Mr. Karami's "salvation cabinet" at the beginning of the civil war in 1975.

The new government would replace the nine-member caretaker cabinet under the outgoing prime minister. Shafik al-Wazzan, who resigned in February when Druze and Shiite Moslem militias wrested control of mainly Moslem West Beirut from the Lebanese Army.

Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite, has since been unable to form a new government. Opposition groups insisted on constitutional and political changes to end 40 years of Christian domination be negotiated before a new cabinet was

Mr. Gemayel and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria held 11 hours of talks in Damascus, and Mr. Gemayel returned Friday with what the Lebanese and Syria sources said was an "agreement on the principles of peace and national reconciliation.

The two presidents agreed that Moslems and Christians should equally share executive and legislative powers, and Mr. Assad pledged to prevail upon Syria's Druze and Shiite opposition allies to cooperate, the sources said.

Beirut's port and airport would be reopened within two weeks of the formation of the new govern-ment, the sources said. Both facilities have been closed since the Feb. 6 fall of West Beirut to anti-government militias.

Lebanon's current 99-seat parliament would be increased to eier izu of ibu seats Damascus agreement.

The cabinet is also to set up a 32man advisory committee within two months to draft constitutional. political, economic and social changes to be carried out within a year, the sources said.

The cabinet will also create a ministerial committee to reorganize the Lebanese Army command and reunite its forces, which collapsed along sectarian lines in the latest rounds of the civil war last September and February, they added. (AP, Reuters)

x ---

■ UN Renews Lebanon Force Earlier, Michael J. Berlin of The Washington Post reported from the United Nations in New York:

The Security Council Thursday renewed the mandate of a UN peace force in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, but only after a backstage rift between the United States and the government of Mr. Gemayel.

U.S. officials said that the U.S. delegate, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, warned the Lebanese privately that Washington could not support the terms they had put forward earlier Thursday, Unless these were modified, the United States would have to review its commitment to paying its share of the cost of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, they

The dispute arose over Lebanon's desire to include in the resolution support for an expanded UN rule in mediating a settlement of the stalemate in southern Lebanon. Both the United States and Israel opposed references in the resolution which, they said, could prejudge such consultations by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar and Undersecretary Brian Urquhart.

#### At Least 12 Hurt In Heathrow Blast

Compiled by the Sight From Disputches LONDON — A homb explosion least 12 persons Friday night, pofice said.

One of the injured was in very serious condition and another was unconscious on admission, a hospital spokesman said. The bomb went off in the customs and haggage area of Terminal 2, which mainly handles European flights." Police vaid

Several buildings were cleared and the entire airport was scaled. Bomb squad officers with sniffer logs were sent to the area. Dozens of anti-terrorist police at the Libyknobassy siege rushed to the airport eximplex west of Lon-(Reuters, UPI)



Police trained water cannon Friday on protesters staging a sit-in at the U.S. Army barracks in Garlstedt, West Germany.

## West German Police Disperse Protesters at U.S. Army Base

backed by water cannon and tear gas on Friday dispersed hundreds of anti-nuclear protesters blocking a U.S. tank base, injuring at least six

On the second day of protests, hundreds of police with night sticks pushed and chased sections of a crowd of 2,500 from the gates of the barracks of the 2d U.S. Armored Division after sousing them with water laced with tear gas.

Police spokesmen said the 160 people arrested were released after their names were taken for possible future prosecution.

GARLSTEDT, West Germany - Riot police the crush and four had to be treated in local nuclear missiles was reported deployed last Nohospitals when police cleared the road outside the barracks at Garlstedt, 24 miles (40 kilometers) north of Bremen. Demonstrators put the injured at 12, with six needing treatment

> "It is our intention to keep the entrance to the base clear," said a police spokesman.

named after the U.S. general who helped organize the 1948-49 Berlin airlift.

at the gates of the Mullangen base of the 56th gart, and 3,000 started a four-day, where at least one battery of U.S. Pershing-2 dozens of smaller rallies and marches.

The mostly young demonstrators blocked the entrances to the Lucius D. Clay Barracks,

A demonstration of 50 people waited Friday

vember despite a protest campaign. Eyewitnesses said a handful of demonstrators blocked the road in an attempt to halt a military convoy but there was no trouble with police and

no arrests.
"I slept for 50 years. Now I realize what is going on," said one protester at Mutlangen, a teacher named Alfred Renz, 56. "We have to

Organizers said a small group of protesters set up a peaceful, 24-hour vigil outside the U.S. European Command headquarters near Stutt-gart, and 3,000 started a four-day, 40-mile march from Münster to Dortmund. There were

## No British Role Foreseen For Hong Kong After '97

#### Howe Becomes First to Admit Administrative Power to End

HONG KONG - Sir Geoffrey

Howe, Britain's foreign secretary, Friday became the first British offitry would relinquish sovereignty and administrative powers over Hong Kong to China in 1997 without retaining an official presence in

would not be realistic to think of an agreement that provides for continued British administration in Hong Kong after 1997," he said at a press conference after talks in

Sir Geoffrey's comments about a British presence were not a surprise, yet they marked a turning point in the history of the colony. Since September 1982 British and Chinese officials have been negotiating an agreement on exactly how and when the exchange of power would take place.

The indications are that Britain at first pushed to retain a role in Hong Kong's administration after returning sovereignty to China. Sir Geoffrey's comments Friday confirmed that this was not to be.

The comments were certain to raise tension in Hong Kong despite Sir Geoffrey's assurances that Britain would press Beijing to guarantee the colony significant autonomy under Communist rule.

Britain's lease on most of the territory runs out in 1997, "a fact we could not and cannot ignore." Sir Geoffrey said.

Sir Geoffrey arrived from Beij-

with Chinese leaders

"Our approach to the talks has been to examine with the government of China how it might be possible to arrive at arrangements that would secure for Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy under Chinese sovereignty," he said.

the colony.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain's main

"It is right for me to tell you that concern in the talks with China was "to preserve the way of life in Hong. Kong, a way of life which lies at the heart of the territory's success. He said any agreement reached between China and Britain on

Hong Kong's future would be en-shrined within a "formally recorded international agreement. He indicated that such an agree-

ment was the best guarantee Hong Kong could have of the maintenance of its present system and freedoms after becoming part of the People's Republic in 1997. China has said it intends to "basically" retain Hong Kong's pre-sent system for at least 50 years

after 1997, and Sir Geoffrey took note of this in his remarks. The government of Hong Kong, still generally run along classic British colonial lines, would be "developed along increasingly representative lines" in the 13 years

remaining before the exchange of power, he said. He declined to reveal the conbut he did say that "several points of substance remain to be re-

He said he was aware that Hong changed." Kong's 5.3 million residents were



Sir Geoffrey Howe

anxious about the future and repeated the British position that it wanted the agreement to be acceptable both to the British Parliament and to the people of Hong Kong.

But he admitted that it had not been decided how the opinions of the people of Hong Kong would be determined, "We are still considering the most effective ways of test-ing opinions," he said.

Sir Geoffrey expressed confi-dence that a way could be found to maintain the continuity of Hong Kong's stability, prosperity and

He said the Chinese governmen has "made it clear publicly" that it tents of the Chinese-British talks, wanted Hong Kong's "social and economic systems and lifestyle, in many ways so different from those of mainland China, to remain un

(Renters, AP, UP)

## Eclipse Is Called Key To Dating Crucifixion

WASHINGTON - Four dates have been proposed by scholars as / the historical date of the Crucifixion of Christ, but only one — Friday, April 3, in 33 AD — is backed up by astronomical history, two Oxford

University scientists say.

Colin J. Humphreys and W.G. Waddington, writing in the British journal Nature, present fresh evidence that the Crucifixion took place on the first Friday of April 33, based on a calculation that a partial eclipse of the moon could be seen in Jerusalem on that date. Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Waddington say that this eclipse appeared to be 'blood red" and followed a dust storm that "darkened the sun," just as the apostles said in the Gospels.

Presumably, this eclipse was considered irrelevant to the date of the Crucifixion since it was believed to be invisible from Jerusalem," the two Oxford scientists say. "However, the more accurate calcula-

tions presented here prove that this eclipse was visible."
For centuries, scholars have argued whether Christ was crucified on one of four April Fridays in the first century: April 11, in the year 27; April 7, in the year 30; April 3, in the year 33, and April 23, in the year 34. The Oxford scientists use Biblical history to dismiss 27 as being too soon and 34 as being too late.

They add: "The only eminent advocate of 23 April, 34, is Sir Isaac Newton, whose chief reason seems to have been that 23 April is St. George's Day," a high Anglican holiday.

Between the remaining two dates - April 7, 30, and April 3, 33 the Oxford scientists (avored the latter because it is the only Friday in April (at Passover time) when the moon was eclipsed by the Earth in any year from 26 to 36, the years Pontius Pilate was Roman governor of Jerusalem and could have ordered the execution of Jesus.

. At the urging of the CIA, admin-

House is also considering imposing

economic sanctions against Nica-

ragua, including an embargo of

banana imports and the cancella-

tion of landing rights in the United

States for Nicaragua's national air-

These measures have been op-

the sanctions has not been made.

dancy in shaping Nicaragua policy was the mining of Nicaraguan har-

bors, which administration offi-

cials have said was proposed and

Another sign of the CIA's ascen-

line. Aeronica.



A group of women carried a cross along Jerusalem's Via Dolorosa on Friday, retracing Christ's steps. About 30,000 pilgrims traveled to the city for Good Friday and Easter.

ica. Theoretically, the officials said.

the State Department now directs

the development of policy. Lang-

horne A. Motley, assistant secre-

tary of state for Latin America.

heads an interagency committee

In practice, however, the officials

said, the State Department often

has little influence over final deci-

sions, with the Defense Depart-

ment dominating policy discussions about El Salvador and

Honduras and the ClA taking the

that formulates policy.

lead on Nicaragua.

agement of policy in Central Amer- despite reservations to avoid gain-

Central America.

Robert C. McFarlane.

Final decisions, the officials said.

The CIA's role in policy develop-

Jackson's efforts.

ment, the officials said, stems part-

#### **Britain Insists Libyans Must Leave Embassy** Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches minister, who handed over a re-

LONDON - Britain is sticking o its demands that Libyans leave Libya's besieged embassy and allow police to search for weapons used in a machine-gun attack on Libyan dissidents, British officials On the fourth day of the embassy

siege, Libvan and British diplomats discussed ideas on ways to end the standoff. But a Foreign Office spokesman said. "We're sticking with our demands." Police strengthened barricades

fround the embassy on St. James's Square and dozens of marksmen kept up a round-the-clock vigil.

NBC-TV paid almost \$25,000 to get Colonel Qadhafi "live" on its "Today" show. Page 3.

About 25 Libyans have been inside since the shooting.

The spokesman said tensions had eased but Britain appeared resigned to a long diplomatic struggle. "I don't see this thing being resolved in a short time," said a spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office.

Libya on Friday considered a British proposal for ending the siege and the British ambassador in Tripoli said he was "not pessimising a reputation for being soft on tic that a diplomatic solution to Soviet and Cuban interference in crisis could be reached.

Ambassador Oliver Miles, speaking in the garden of his residence in Tripoli after a second are made by President Ronald Rea- round of talks with Ali Traiki, Libgan in consultation with the White ya's equivalent of foreign minister. House national security adviser, was asked if tension was cooling. "That certainly is true," he re-

We the British and the Libvans are continuing our search for a managing support for the rebels, a peaceful solution to the problem. he said, "We are in the middle of major component of U.S. policy. Rebel forces number from 12,000 very difficult and delicate negotia-

The State Department, the offi-cials said, sometimes goes along (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3) Miles met with the Libyan foreign

ner," the spokesman said. A Libvan Foreign Ministry statement earlier Friday said Britain's request to search the London embassy, which Libya calls a People's Bureau, was "unacceptable." The deadlock at Libva's embassy began Tuesday when a burst of

spense to London's ideas for and-

ing the crisis. "The response is now

being considered," a spokesman

said. He refused to disclose how the

government of Colonel Moamer

ing in Libya took place in a con-

structive atmosphere and both

sides reaffirmed their wish to con-

clude matters in a peaceful man-

Qadhafi had answered.

machine-gun fire from inside killed a policewoman and wounded 11 persons during an anti-Qadhafi ral-The prime minister was being briefed on the siege while she was

at her Chequers residence near London after a three-day visit to Portugal, but there were no plans for her to take direct charge of the embassy crisis. Home Secretary Leon Brittan and members of the cabinet met twice Friday to consider Britain's answer. Police said negotiations were

continuing Friday by telephone with the people inside the embassy but said there had been no movement and none was expected until "things are sorted out on the political side." The police sent in more food, soft drinks and cigarettes.

The reports of diplomatic pro-gress from Tripoli contrasted with the strong statements Thursday by Colonel Qadhafi. In a television interview, he demanded that the police lift their siege of the embassy and blamed them for the death of the policewoman. Police cannot enter the building

without Libya's permission. (AP, UPI)

# Mondale's Black Supporters Are Preparing to Confront Jackson

agency as part of its three-year ef- marked the administration's man-

By Milton Coleman and Eric Pianin

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

House rejected a Nicaraguan depu-

ty foreign minister as the next am-

bassador to Washington at the in-

sistence of the CIA, administration

officials say.

They said Thursday the decision

overruled a recommendation made

by Secretary of State George P.

Shultz and reflected what they de-

scribed as the dominant role the

CIA has taken in determining U.S.

The rejection, disclosed in Nica-

ragua on Wednesday, was con-

firmed by the State Department

policy toward Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON - The White

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Black politicians supporting Walter F. Mondale are moving to confront the "Jackson factor" in the Democratic presidential campaign in a passenger terminal at Lon-don's Heathrow Airport injured at July in San Francisco, where they are likely to out-July in San Francisco, where they are likely to outnumber supporters of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

Dozens of black Mondale supporters were invited to a meeting Friday hosted by the mayor of Birmingham, Alahama, Richard Arrington. He played a pivotal role in Mr. Mondale's March 13 primary victory in Alahama.

Among those invited were Representatives Mickey Leland of Texas and Charles B. Rangel of New York: Coleman A. Young, the mayor of Detroit; Julian Rond, a state senator in Georgia; Sharon Pratt Dixon, a member of the Democratic National Committee from Washington; Coretta Scott King, a civil rights leader and the widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and Aaron Henry, a civil rights leader from

George A. Dalley, Mr. Mondale's deputy campaign manager, said that one purpose of the meeting was to sharpen Mr. Mondale's focus on issues affecting nominee is indirectly supporting Ronald Reagan.

voters in the remaining Democratic primaries and CZUCUSES.

CIA Is Seen as Having Dominated U.S. Policy on Nicaragua

supporting Nicaraguan rebels.

Intelligence officials said the

CIA objected to Nicaragua's choice

for ambassador, Nora Astorga, be-

cause of her role in the 1978 murder

of an officer in the Nicaraguan Na-

uonal Guard who was an operative

of the CIA. The officials said that

General Revnaldo Pérez Vega. to

her bedroom, where he was slain by

CIA's growing role in shaping po-

licy toward Nicaragua marked the

latest development in a series of

Administration officials said the

Sandinist revolutionaries.

istration officials said, the White fort to harass the Sandinists by

posed by the State Department, the Miss Astorga lured the officer, officials said. A final decision on General Reynaldo Pérez Vega, to

encouraged by the intelligence internal power struggles that have

Another purpose, according to several persons in-vited to the meeting, was to affirm their view that Mr. Jackson is only one of many politicians speaking for blacks and that his candidacy should not be permitted to polarize the party.

"At the Democratic convention, the majority of the black delegates are going to be Mondale delegates." said Alvin Holmes, a representative in Alabama's state legislature. Mr. Holmes is also a vice chairman of the Alahama Democratic Conference, the black wing of the state party.

"All of us are going to have something to say about the platform. There is no one person who is going to decide what is going to be in the Democratic platform, Mr. Holmes said. Mr. Holmes and others are particularly concerned

about Mr. Jackson's statement that he will not support a nominee who does not favor an abolition of runoff primaries in 10 Southern states. Mr. Jackson argues that such primaries discriminate against minorities. "Any black who doesn't support the Democratic Hart. One is uncommitted.

blacks and to improve his performance among black. Ronald Reagan is more detrimental to black folks in America than the primaries," Mr. Holmes said. "We don't happen to think double primaries are our

be-all and end-all," said another leading black Democrat and Mondale supporter who asked not to be named. "We think there are some critical issues involving aid to cities, welfare, budget cuts, public education, Social Security, Medicaid." Before his campaign began, some analysts had pre dicted that Mr. Jackson would get no more than 100 of

the 3,933 delegates to the convention. With the primaries and caucuses little more than half over, he has won 161 delegates and emerged as an important potential power broker at the convention. But, because of rules adopted years ago by the party, as many as 750 of the convention delegates may be black, and less than half of them may be influenced

by Mr. Jackson. In the Alabama primary, for instance, Mr. Jackson won 55 percent of the black vote, compared with 40 percent for Mr. Mondale and 1 percent for Senator Gary Hart. Yet, of the 62 delegates chosen so far in Alabama, 23 are black, and of those, 12 are pledged to support Mr. Mondale, nine Mr. Jackson and one Mr.

Some of the 250 current and former black mayors

meeting Thursday at the National Conference of Black Mayors in St. Louis, said they supported Mr.

"He has created a togetherness," said James A Shanks, former mayor of Jonestown, Mississippi, He's going to have the rest of the people respecting black people.

But many of the mayors also said they are not likely to walk out of the convention if Mr. Jackson loses his bid for a platform plank to end runoff primaries.

Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Alahama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma have laws requiring party nominees for various local, state and federal offices to receive a majority vote.

The winner of a multicandidate primary who receives less than a majority is pitted against a secondplace finisher in a runoff contest.

Mr. Jackson and others argue that this is unfair to black candidates who win a plurality in the first primary but are defeated in the runoff. This often happens when white voters who split their votes among white candidates in the first race unite in the second to defeat the black.

#### INSIDE

■ Despite the impasse on missiles, the 'new ice age' in East-West relations is not as bad as it appears.

■ Indiana Standard has not decided whether to appeal a decision that it is liable for the 1978 oil spill off France. Page 2. BUSINESS/FINANCE

#### ■ Budget deficits around the world are "absolutely insane," said the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock. Page 7.

SPECIAL REPORT ■ Money is the source of tragic chaos in the world food system. World Agriculture. Page 9.

■ The "Tongue Troopers," as they are sometimes known in Quebec, are on the move against the use of English.

## For the Basques, It's 'War' With France

By John Darnton

ONDARROA, Spain — Late last year the small village of Lijar in southern Spain took a long look back to 1883, when furious that "French rabble" had stoned a Spanish monarch in Paris, it single-

handedly declared war on France. The villagers decided it was time to let bygones be bygones. And so, after 100 years, they formally declared the war over. "We've forgiven them now," said the mayor, Diego Sánchez.

Most Spaniards shrugged off the decision as a bit of quaint Andalusian laggardness. Here in the north, along the craggy coast of the flasque country, any notion of peace with France - and any notion of forgiveness for the French - seems out of place.

French Navy over deep-sea fishing in the Bay of Biscay,

The front line of the battle is this isolated fishing town, more than an hour's drive from San Sebastian along a rocky, roller-coaster shore. The Francophobia that has been uncorked is so palpable that a visitor would do well to think twice before lighting up a Gauloise.

It ween French patrol boats and the low-slung brightly painted vessels flying the red, green and white log and canning fish. "Everyone here lives off the sea," said Ixidor Echeverria, owner of a trawler. Echeverria, owner of a trawler. Ondarroa is home to 95 trawlers. About 30 of them have licenses to fish in European Community was rangement of compensation for

and you can take my photograph!" shouted Trinidad Laranaga, laugh-ing. She and a dozen others were seated in a portside garage, sur-rounded by the mesh of an anchovy net badly rent by storms, which they were snipping and sewing.

But this — this is different. It's all-out war." She let fly a stream of stoning of the French Embassy in fishmonger's abuse, mixing Castil- Madrid and the fire-bombing of a ian and Basque, that had the other Renault showroom in Bilbao. women laughing and some blush-

Since 1977, when the European Community nations extended their ered mountains. territorial waters to 200 miles (321 Basque fishermen are embroiled French dominion, asserting their Herri Batasuna, the radical politiin a bitter and risky battle with the rights to drop net and line in "ancal grouping allied with the sepacestral waters."

The front line of the battle is this tween French patrol boats and the in Castilian are blacked out.

"Prove to me you're not French chelle. After a three-hour chase, it opened fire and wounded nine fishermen, two of them seriously.

The incident was received as something close to an act of war by the Spanish press, which compared it to the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner last September. It Bad times, bad times. The touched off demonstrations, truck French have always stepped on us. burnings, a retaliatory border

Ondárroa is a town of about 12,000, hemmed around a crescentshaped harbor by steep, pine-cov-

The town hall is in the hands of kilometers) offshore and then be- the Basque Nationalist Party, the gan cutting back on fishing licenses mainline and more moderate men have grandly ignored the are posters and graffiti supporting ratist organization ETA. Signposts For years the hide-and-seek be- giving the names of nearby towns

Indiana Standard Says It Is Undecided on Appeal of Ruling on '78 Oil Spill

ters. Ten are tied up waiting for licenses and 18 are registered as British vessels and fly the Union Jack, a legalistic subterfuge no longer respected by French patrols. Thirty-seven operate without licenses, mostly in French waters since the species they go after hake, megrims and monk fish — are rarely found anymore in Spanish waters.

Owners of the trawlers bridle at paying fines for violations, which range from \$1,250 to \$15,000. They say the waters are theirs by tradition and that their rights were laid down by a 1964 "London convention" and, at least as regards a strip of the coastline, by a 1967 agree-ment with France. The French position is that the agreement was for Spanish trawlers, Basque fisher- Basque party. But everywhere there superseded by the Common Market decision and later treaties.

"The government could defend our position," said Mr. Echeverria. "But for political reasons it doesn't. Spain is trying to enter the EC and so neither the conservative govern-ment before nor the Socialists now



For a month after the naval at- Fishing boats at moorings in the Basque town of Ondárroa.

staying out of French waters. Fi- fishermen gave up. Within the last nally, hard pressed for cash and few days, the vessels have slipped with no agreement in sight, the back out to sea.

## WORLD BRIEFS

#### U.S. Is Reportedly Probing Bechtel

WASHINGTON (WP) - Bechtel Corp., the large U.S. multinational is being investigated by the FBI and Justice Department for alleged bribery of South Korean officials between 1978 and 1980 to obtain nuclear power plant contracts, according to an article in upcoming issues of the magazines Mother Jones and Multinational Monitor.

The alleged violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act occurred at a time when two top Reagan administration officials held high positions in the corporation: Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger was vice president, general counsel and a director, and Secretary of State George Shultz was vice chairman and became president in December 1980.

FBI and Justice Decement spokesmen refused to comment on whether any federal investigation is under way involving Bechtel or its personnel. However, Justice Department sources indicated Friday that, although there is an investigation that is focused on a Bechtel employee, there is no evidence that either Mr. Shultz or Mr. Weinberger was involved. The two magnzines said their reporters had conducted a nine-month investigation into the alleged bribery.

#### MiG Reportedly Fires on U.S. Copter

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A U.S. Army Cobra helicopter was fired on by rockets and cannon from a Soviet-built MiG jet fighter "of unknown nationality" Friday while on an observation mission near the West German-Czechoslovak border, Pentagon officials said.

The helicopter was not hit and returned safely to base, the sources said. The national identity of the MiG was not established, the sources said. The U.S. European Command is investigating the incident. Asked how close to the Czechoslovak border the helicopter was flying when the shooting occurred, a spokesman reported: "That's part of the investiga-

A spokesman said the helicopter was on an observation mission along the Czechoslovak border near Zwiefel. West Germany, when it was fired on. The American pilot identified the attacking aircraft as a MiG, the sources said. The Soviets supply MiG aircraft of various types to their Warsaw Pact allies, including Czechoslovakia.

## Warsaw Pact Appeals for Dialogue BUDAPEST (Reuters) — The Warsaw Pact issued a strong appeal for

a return to dialogue to defuse East-West tension Friday, but reaffirmed that it would not resume talks on nuclear weapons until new U.S. missiles were withdrawn from Europe.

A communique issued after a meeting of foreign ministers from the seven countries of the Communist alliance said: "There is no question that could not be solved through negotiations."

Pact members "believed it was possible to solve the questions of reduction, including the complete destruction of both the intermediate range and tactical nuclear weapons, through genuine and successful talks." it added. But they demanded the withdrawal of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles deployed in Western Europe late last year to "create the basis for the resumption of talks" on limiting nuclear weapons.

#### 49 Sentenced to Death in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters) — A Turkish military court has sentenced 14 Kurdish militants to death, bringing to 49 the number of people coademned to hang in trials this past week.

Martial law authorities in the southern city of Adana said the 14 were

sentenced in the trial of 186 alleged members of the underground Kurdish Workers' Party which ended Thursday in the city of Adiyaman. Four were jailed for life and 45 received sentences of up to 20 years, they

It was the sixth mass trial to end in a week in Turkey. A total of 49, including 33 Kurdish separatists, were condemned to death and 529 were jailed. On Wednesday, a military court in Diyarbakir sentenced to death 19 Kurds and jailed 170. The other trials were mainly of political militants accused of violence before the 1980 army coup.

## Iraq Say It Expects Attack by Israel

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq expects Israel to launch some form of attack against it soon to assist a long-predicted Iranian offensive in the Gulf war, according to Iraq's culture and information minister, Latif Nassif al-Jassim.

Mr. Jassim was the latest of a series of Iraqi officials, including President Saddam Hussein, to warn of an impending Israeli attack. He told the official Iraqi news agency Thursday night: "Imperialist and Zionist circles have begun to accelerate their attempts to mount an aggression on Iraq's industrial and economic installations." He said the "Israeli aggression is timed to take place as soon as Iran mounts a new

#### Bangladeshi Kuler Accedes to Foes

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) - President Hossain Mohammed Ershad has agreed to opposition demands to hold parliamentary elections separate from a presidential poll and to lift martial law, an aide said Friday after talks with opposition leaders.

A seven-party alliance headed by Begum Khaleda Ziaur Rahman and a 15-party alliance led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed rejected General Ershad's thirds of them would have been earlier plan to hold parliamentary and presidential elections together on May 27, arguing that he should hold parliamentary elections first and also withdraw martial law. General Ershad's political affairs adviser, A.R. Yusuf, said the president agreed Friday in principle to the two fundamental demands

No date was set for the election. General Ershad's opponents want him to restore the country's constitution as it stood before he seized power in a bloodless military coup in March 1982. That constitution provided for presidential government and a sovereign parliament with authority to indict the president.

#### **Moscow Rules Out Amnesty for Hess**

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet news agency Tass on Friday ruled out amnesty for Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf Hess, and attacked Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany for urging his release from

"Nazi war criminals are not subject to amnesty and the Hitlerite past cannot be rehabilitated," Tass declared in a commentary which said that freeing Mr. Hess would provide a rallying point for neo-Nazism in West

Germany.

Mr. Hess, who will be 90 on Thursday, is held in Spandau prison in Berlin. Britain has also requested his release, most recently last Monday.

#### For the Record

Secret files on Greek citizens' political activities will be destroyed and all forms of torture banned in Greece under new measures announced by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Athens Thursday. (AP)

Conflicting reports on the deaths of four Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked an Israeli bus last week prompted Yosef Sarid, leader of the left wing of the opposition Labor Party, to call on the Israeli government Friday for "an official account." (Reuters) Several hundred Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded in the past week when Chinese gunners bombarded Vietnamese positions on the

border with Guangu and Yunnan provinces, the New China News Agency said Friday. It was the highest toll China has reported since the latest frontier clashes began April 2. (Reuters)

A senior Soviet diplomat who was his country's last ambassador to Egypt left Cairo Friday after a six-day visit and talks with Egyptian officials, the official Middle East News Agency said. The diplomat, Vladimir Polyakov, now director of the Middle East department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, was expelled from Egypt in 1981 by President Anwar Sadat. (AP)

The Italian Foreign Ministry Friday protested the action of a Yugoslav Navy patrol boat that fired on an Italian fishing boat caught fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters Thursday, (UPI)

U.S. domestic airlines last year paid nearly \$49 million in compensation to passengers who were denied seats despite having confirmed reservations or tickets, the Civil Aeronautics Board reported in Washington Friday. The figure represented an increase of 42 percent on that of the preceding year, the agency said. (UPI)

Greece and Turkey will take part with Britain and Italy in a NATO exercise in the Mediterranean later this month, officials said Friday in Athens. It will be the first time Greece has taken part in such maneuvers since October, when it pulled out of NATO exercises because of a dispute with Turkey over the military status of the Greek island of Lemnos. (AP) A man with a gum in his pocket approached former Vice President Walter F. Mondale during a campaign stop Thursday in Dearborn, Michigan, but was released when Secret Service agents decided that there had been no threat. William Polakowski, of Detroit, an international representative for the United Auto Workers, had a permit for the gum.

The U.S. Navy sold 11 destroyers to other countries for \$5.2 million SION, Switzerland — Three skiers when it should have charged \$36.4 million, the General Accounting Office said in a report released Thursday in Washington. Three of the avalanche in the Valais Alps near vessels went to Taiwan, two each to South Korea, Greece and Mexico and the Grande-Dixence dam at an altione each to Turkey and Pakistan. (AP) Negotiators for 17,000 Las Vegas workers walked out of wage talks

police reported. The accident Friday, charging that offers by representatives of 29 gambling resorts brought the season's avalanche were inadequate. The strike, involving culinary workers, bartenders, death toll in the Swiss Alps to 35. stagehands and musicians, began on April 2. (UPI)

#### Judge McGarr ruled that the oil company should compensate the French shoreline, ruining local shellfish and tourism industries. French government as well as French businesses, municipalities French businesses, municipalities

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Standard Oil Co.

sion. They also said the company was studying the decision and did (Indiana) says it has not decided whether to appeal a federal court ruling that it is liable for damages the wreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz off the coast of France in 1978 damage claims could reach billions of dollars. Indiana Standard dis-The ruling, handed down here puted this.

Thursday, was welcomed Friday by the French government, which said it might affect oil companies' ability to "hide" behind flags of conve-

not know whether it would appeal. Although monetary damages will be assessed at a later trial, Ben

billion, but some attorneys for the plaintiffs said they did not expect the awards to exceed \$400 million. nience. The ship was under Liberian registry.

Indiana Standard predicted that damages would amount to \$148

Stock Exchange. The market was closed Friday for the Good Friday

A hearing was scheduled for May 31 to begin the discovery pro-cess for determining damages. Under U.S. maritime law, legal experts said, Indiana Standard can seek an appeal before damages are fixed.

Indiana Standard said that "we Initial claims totaled almost \$2 are disappointed by the court deci-illion, but some attorneys for the sion" but "pleased that the court upheld our claim that the Spanish shipbuilder . . . is liable because of design and construction defects."

The Amoco Cadiz's steering gear On Thursday, Indiana Standard officials reacted by saying they were "disappointed" with the deci-

100 miles (160 kilometers) of

Northern District of Illinois ruled Thursday that Indiana Standard and two subsidiaries, Amoco Inter-national Oil Co. and Amoco Transport Co., were liable "to the full extent" for damage caused by the company could pursue claims spill, the biggest in tanker history. against the ship's builder, Astil-The only larger spill was the leros Españoles of Madrid, "to the

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

overtures for better relations with

the Soviet Union after more than

Since January, overtures have

been made by Prime Minister Ya-

subino Nakasone and the Foreign
Ministry in statements that suggest
that the government has decided
that the time for renewed talks is
approaching.
The hopes are in part-based on

the supposition that the new Soviet

leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

will be more open to a resumption

with the Soviet Union. The Japa-

nese approach to East-West rela-

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe

Ministry official would be sent to

Moscow late this month to try to

arrange talks. He said the govern-

number of private and cultural ex-

The Japan-Soviet Union rela-

Olympic Games in Moscow

Soviet Warships Off Japan

cember 1979.

north of Japan.

four years of near deadlock.

TOKYO - Japan is making

68 million gallons (258 million li- lion gallons, of oil into the Gulf of ters) of crude oil onto more than Mexico.

Traces of the oil still remain.
In a 111-page opinion, U.S. District Judge Frank J. McGarr of the the defendants would have to compensate Petroleum Insurance of Bermuda, which had insured the vessel's cargo.

Judge McGarr also said the oil blowout of the Ixtoc-I well in Mexi-extent that liability was contributco in 1979, which spewed about 3.1 ed to by the negligence and fault of million barrels, or about 130 mil- the shipbuilder

Attempts to reach lawyers for the shipbuilder were unsuccessful. Astilleros Españoles had disputed the jurisdiction of the U.S. court and did not defend itself. Lawyers said any U.S. judgment against it could be enforced only by seizing the company's property in the United States. In Paris Friday, the French sec-

retary of state for the environment. Huguette Bouchardeau, said in a statement that the government "warmly welcomed" the decision. "Justice has been done." Mrs. Bouchardeau said. "Companies must not be able to hide behind

subcontractors or flags of conve-(AP, NYT, WP, UPI)

Israeli Army

#### INTERNATIONAL POSITION Tokyo Starting to Seek **Better Ties With Moscow**

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#### Arab Recruits JERUSALEM -- Israel has begun accepting Arab citizens for army service as part of a campaign for greater communal integration, officials disclosed. "If Moslems and Christians

the economic sanctions imposed after the intervention in Afghani-Japan would like a visit to Tokyo by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. No Soviet foreign minister has visited here in eight years, and the Japanese would regard a resumption of visits as proof that relations were imof at least low-level talks than his proving. But when Mr. Abe pro-

posed the idea of a Gromyko visit The hopes are also a reflection of in February, the Soviet Union the Reagan administration's more turned it down conciliatory rhetoric in dealing being taken under Chernenko" that marked the Soviet government of Yuri V. Andropov, an official said this week. "There seems to be no

his government would soon review

tions generally moves in tandem with that of the United States. No major change in relations appears likely, but Japan is hoping for harder under Chernenko to make a harder under Chernenko to make a move toward the Western world," the official said. "They are in a announced last week that a Foreign passive position and are very inrapid progress in the bilateral relationshir

Public statements from the Soviment was interested in promoting a et Union routinely accuse Japan of moving militarily into the U.S. orbit and hint at an impending allitionship declined after the Russian ance comprising Japan, South Kointervention in Afghanistan in Derea and the United States.

intervention in Afghanistan in De-A Soviet official, in an interview with a Japanese newspaper, said In retaliation, the Japanese gov-In retaliation, the Japanese government began restricting the use of economic credits that had been ment, has begun "dismantling the of economic credits that had been entire system of Soviet-Japanese counted on to finance projects in Siberia Japan also joined the Unitrelations created by the efforts of ed States in boycotting the 1980 the two countries in the postwar period.

Relations declined further last increase their military strength in fall when a Soviet fighter downed a the region in a manner often inter-Korean Air Lines passenger jet preted here as a response to Japanese hostility.
The number of Soviet SS-20 mis-But in February, Mr. Nakasone, answering questions in parliament

answering questions in parliament, began hinting at a desire to restore East, according to U.S. informa-tion, has increased from about 100 in 1982 to 135.

There has been no movement, TOKYO — The Soviet aircraft ship, on what Japan regards as the carrier Minsk and three escort vesmost serious issue — the Soviet sels were sighted Friday heading control of the islands off the coast north in the East China Sea, the of Hokkaido that Soviet troops oc-

#### Starts to Take some warmth to the relationship. Mr. Nakasone said that Mr. Chemenko's rise to power offered an opportunity to determine whether talks might be resumed. The prime minister suggested that

want to volunteer, we are ready to accept them. Benyamin Goor-Aryeh, Arab affairs adviser to the prime minister, said Thursday. Before, most of them would have been turned away on security grounds. Today, we are taking a more lenient approach." Defense Ministry officials said the change had occurred in the past

couple of months and the policy Mr. Goor-Aryeh said about 100 Moslems had joined the army under the new policy. About two-

rejected previously.

"This is only the beginning. If the policy proves a success, many more will be included," he said. Although nearly 20 percent of Israeli citizens are Arab, only Druze and Moslem Circassians used to be considered loyal enough to Israel for recruitment. The two groups usually serve with the "minorities unit" or with the paramili-

tary border police. Arabic speakers are particularly useful to the army in policing occupied territories such as the West Bank and southern Lebanon.

Mr. Goor-Aryeh said that under the new policy Arab volunteers would not be restricted to particular units or functions. Previously it was feared that Israeli Arabs would have mixed loyalties and be unwilling to serve in combat against ene-Arab states.

Arab groups frequently protest-ed against the old policy, pointing out that some social benefits are available only to families of veterans and many jobs require military clearance. Israeli Arabs. though generally

ing the right to join unions, receive welfare and vote. The new recruitment policy has been introduced without fanfare. Several Arab leaders and experts in Arab affairs said they were un-

poorer and less-educated than

lews, enjoy full legal rights includ-

aware of it. Samir Darwish, mayor of the village of Baka el-Garbia and a prominent Arab spokesman, doubted whether the change had real mean-

"Military service implies getting equal rights. I'm not convinced that the government is willing to pay the price," he said. Mr. Goor-Arveh said the objec-

tive of the policy was to help to bring about equal status for Arabs. "Many Israeli Arabs want to be integrated into society with full privileges. In Israel, if someone doesn't serve in the army, he is not equal," he said. "This shift is to allow the Arabs to be truly equal."

#### 3 Killed in Swiss Avalanche The Associated Press

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Colonel James D. Strachan, the U.S. military spokesman in Honduras, pointing to a bullet hole in a U.S. Army helicopter that was hit while carrying two senators to a refugee camp near Honduras' frontier with El Salvador.

## U.S. Senators' Copter, Hit by Shots, May Have **Strayed Over Salvador**

By Joseph B. Treaster New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras -U.S. diplomats say they cannot rule out the possibility that two U.S. Army helicopters that came under fire Wednesday may have strayed Salvador.

But they denied Thursday that two U.S. senators, were doing anything other than taking them and the wife of the U.S. ambassador to Honduran Air Force base at Palnear the border.

that the gunfire had not forced it to Salvadoran border. the ground.

vador's Morazan province. They as heavy. charged that the aircraft were on a reconnaissance mission."

Colonel James D. Strachan, the U.S. military spokesman in Honduras, said the two helicopters were

Arcos, the acting deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy. "They were go-ing to visit a refugee camp."

The helicopters were carrying Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida and Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana; over rebel-controlled territory in E Diana Negroponte, wife of Ambassador John D. Negroponte; two aides to the senators, four U.S. Emthe aircraft, one of which carried bassy-and military escorts and six

a camp for Salvadoran refugees merola, 45 miles (72 kilometers) ear the border.

northwest of Tegucigalpa, in midThe two UH-1H helicopters afternoon. They flew south to a were first reported in Washington Honduran Army base at Marcala, to have been forced down by where they picked up a Honduran groundlire. Army liaison officer, then to the But officials said Thursday that refugee camp at Colomoncagua, only one of them had been hit, and which lies three miles north of the

As the helicopters neared the Salvadoran rebels said in a camp, in a thickly forested area broadcast over their clandestine where the border is poorly defined radio Wednesday night that they and has been in dispute for years, had shot at helicopters that had crossed from Honduras into El Salston and some diplomats described

> "We figure there was hundreds of rounds fired at the helicopter," Mr. Johnston said.

Officials said three bullets hit the "absolutely not" taking part in an intelligence-gathering operation.
"We wouldn't be taking the two senators and the ambassador's wife other went through the windshield on a spy mission," said Cresencio and a third hit the rotor blade.

## Of Travel, Talk and Fatigue: A Day in Hart's Life

By David Shribman

New York Times Service AUSTIN, Texas — It began in drizzle in Cleveland and ended 17 hours later in the late-evening steam of Austin, Before it was over, Senator Gary Hart, his staff and the news correspondents and technicians who follow him flew 1,790 miles on a 727 jet that burned 5,225 gallons of fuel. They attended a dozen politi-

cal events, visited five cities, filed scores of articles and drank 18 pots of coffee, nine gallons (34.2 liters) of milk, 100 sodas and about 180 miniature bottles of

liquor.

Wednesday, a typical day in the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, went like this:

6:30 A.M., Eastern Standard Time, 40 minutes before sunrise in Cleveland. In a suite in the Hollenden House Hotel, Mr. Hart begins to stir. He has had less than six hours of sleep. As usual, he finds the journey from bed to shower the most difficult

trip of the day.
7:45 A.M. Mr. Hart, accompagood repair. 10 A.M. Mr. Hart's 727 heads nied by aides and Secret Service agents, leaves the hotel for a Cleveland television station, where he appears on an interview

"Are you going to beat Ronald Reagan?" he is asked. He answers

As he leaves, he encounters the next guest on the show, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, who withdrew from the race a month ago. They chat briefly. One will court Ohio voters for the May 8 presi-

mills to the flatlands of Texas, where horses graze beneath wind-mills. The next event is at the Amarillo Civic Center, where Mr. Hart delivers the speech he has just finished writing. It stresses his theme of choosing a new gen-eration of leadership. Amarillo to Lubbock.

1:50 P.M. The party boards the plane for a 110-mile flight from

2:40 P.M. The Hart entourage shows the first signs of fatigue as it files into the Lubbock Municipal Auditorium. The feet move a little more slowly, the eyelids feel a little heavier. But Mr. Hart seems upbeat, especially when he criticizes former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, his principal

3:50 P.M. The travelers board the jet, this time for the 200-mile flight from Lubbock to Wichita Falls in the oil and gas country of north-central Texas. "I think it's very unfair on the candidate," said David Steel, leader of Britain's Liberal Party, who is a visitor on the Hart campaign, "It's a form of cruelty to human animals to make them go through this month after month. In America you call it running for office. where we call it standing for of-

larger meanings."
4:40 P.M. The party splits. Mr. Hart and some local supporters go to a fund-raising event that is closed to the press; reporters and staff personnel go to the home of the president of Midwestern State University for a barbeque. 6:30 P.M. Fortified by barbe-

SUPPORTERS.

his room with two aides who review the day's events. One of the room service. The man who

#### **AMERICAN TOPICS**

#### **Public Television**

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Plans Series on Russia

A 10-hour television series called "Who Are the Russians?," dealing with the history, politics and culture of the Soviet Union since 1917, is to be made for U.S. public television stations. The project is being developed by Viscom, a New York-based television news agency, in cooperation with the Public Broadcasting Service and the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union. It will take about two years to

The aim is "to give the public a context to help them understand the mass of facts about the Soviet Union coming at them every night on nightly news," according to Bert Patenaude, a Harriman Institute fellow-working as a development director on the TV project.

#### Automakers Deplore 'Health Care Monster'

A congressional hearing last week on rising national health costs drew complaints from spokesmen for major auto com-panies. Joseph A. Califano Jr., a director of the Chrysler Corp., said his company has to sell 70,000 cars a year, the equiva-lent of about \$400 million, to pay for employee health care. This makes Blue Cross, the health insurance company. Chrysler's largest single supplier. Health costs, he said, including insurance premiums and health-related taxes, will exceed \$500 for each car the company

sells this year. Mr. Califano, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the Carter administration, said a "health care monster" has been created through widespread use of insurance systems that reimburse hospitals and patients for whatever they spend, with no incentives for cost-cutting.

#### Yale Prom Called Off For Lack of Interest

The Yale Promenade, once the highlight of the social season at Yale University and neighboring women's colleges, has been canceled for lack of interest.

Only 40 tickets were sold this year for the formal dance, scheduled for this Saturday, and organizers were forced to cancel it. They attributed the lack of enthusiasm to the date, the day before Easter, which is the weekend before many senior essays are due.

#### Olympic Uniforms To Be Copy-Proof

Anyone who had thought to sneak into the Los Angeles Olympics this summer disguised as a hot-dog vendor, scorekeeper, maintenance em-ployee or top official can forget ii. Levi Strauss & Co., which is designing and producing uni-forms for more than 60,000 Olympic workers, has created clothes that probably can't be copied — and will be hard to

Duplicating the offbeat shades of the uniforms, which tie in with Olympic-theme colors: gold, vermilion, blue. green, magenta and aqua, should be practically impossible, according to a Levi's

spokeswoman.

The logo that will appear on all uniforms is being kept secret until the Olympics, as is the

location of the Los Angeles dis-tribution center, which will be closely guarded.

#### Computer to Help Track Serial Killers

The U.S. government is to use a nationwide computer system next month to track socalled serial killers who murder as they move from state to state. Interest in the project has been heightened by the case of Christopher Wilder, who was wanted for a string of murders and kidnappings of young women before he died recently in a clash with New Hampshire

state troopers. The new Federal Bureau of Investigation central information bank will help police to compare details of local murders with crimes committed elsewhere to see if there is a pattern of repeat crime.

#### Notes on People

Senator Jesse Helms, Rewho is being challenged in his re-election campaign by Gover-nor James B. Hunt, a Democrat, appears likely to set new



Senator Jesse Helms

campaign fund-raising records again this year. In 1978 he raised \$7.6 million for his Senate race in what Federal Election Commission officials say was the most expensive nonpresidential campaign in U.S. history. For his re-election run he has already raised \$6.38 million — almost double his rival's funds.

The coming presidential visit to China will be chronicled for readers of the newspaper USA Today by Nancy Reagan. Her account of the five-day tour, to be prepared with help from her press secretary, Sheila Tate, will get front-page play on April 30.

#### **Eagleburger Honors** Soviet Ambassador

After 27 years in the Foreign Service, Lawrence S. Eagle-burger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, bid farewell to diplomatic Washington Wednesday at a party given by Secretary George P. Shultz — and complimented the Soviet

ambassador.

Mr. Eagleburger, in a speech,
mentioned only two people by
name: his secretary, Mildred
Leatherman, and Anatoli F.
Dobrynin, dean of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the Soviet Union.
"I would like to single ou

one ambassador, if I might," Mr. Eagleburger said. "I've dealt with Anatoli Dobrynin for many years, through good times and bad. I always found him an honorable and elequent representative for his country. and I shall miss the associa-

## **CIA Is Seen** To Dominate

(Continued from Page 1) to 15,000 men, according to intelligence officials.

But they said the CIA's position, enhanced by the close relationship between Mr. Reagan and William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, has expanded from that operational role to one of maior influence over Washington's relations with Managua.

The agency's influence, they said, has also been aided by the presence of two former CIA officials in key positions at the White House and Defense Department. lt is unusual, although not un-

precedented, for the CIA to become a player in policy develop-ment, the officials said, noting that the agency exerted considerable influence over U.S. relations with the shah of Iran before he was deposed by Moslem fundamentalists in However, because the intelli-

gence agency has traditionally assumed a background, support role in foreign relations, its current inby other agencies, particularly the State Department, where many officials believe the CIA's activist tendencies have skewed U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, live on NBC's "Today" show.

## A TV Chat With Qadhafi The Making of a \$25,000 Interview

NEW YORK - It cost nearly \$25,000 and took a series of frantic phone calls to set up, but NBC's "Today" show managed to provide viewers Thursday with an eightminute live interview with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi on a breakfast menu that also included Joan Collins, an actress, and Boy George, a rock star.

dential primary and the other will

try to build support for his re-election in 1986.

stops at the Clark Avenue Bridge, which is being torn down because

it is too expensive to maintain.

Mr. Hart uses the bridge as a

prop for his remarks about the

need to keep bridges and roads in

south to Texas, which early next month is to begin selection of 200

delegates to the national conven-

tion. During the 1.220-mile

(1.952-kilometer) flight to Ama-

rillo. Mr. Hart sits alone in the

first-class cabin, polishing an ar-

ticle and toying with ideas for a

Time. The scenery has changed from the white smoke of steel

12:15 P.M., Central Standard

8:30 A.M. The Hart motorcade

The conversation between the show's host, Bryant Gumbel, and the Libyan leader was the most difficult segment to do, both for technical reasons and because of Colonel Qadhafi's last-minute demands. He insisted that he see Mr. Gumbel's face during the interview, so NBC had to beam the broadcast to Libya.

To the viewer, it appeared that Colonel Qadhafi, in Libya, and Mr. Gumbel, in New York, were having a casual chat. Behind the scenes, it was bediam. "It's not like dialing 312 and calling home," Mr. Gum-

The interview was arranged by Helen Hage, a Washington publi-cist who is on retainer at "Today" was killed and 11 demonstrators ture on Boy George was broadcast. developed K, C and D rations.

tions after a state employee had

The questions, she said, were "not the kind that would elicit

meaningful scientific information."

Officials at the institute said they

When questions were first raised

believe the problems raised by the

state agencies have been resolved.

about the institute several months

ago, its bylaws were rewritten, Mr. Watson said, to exclude himself

and Mr. Hughey from its board.

Mr. Watson also said some of the

wording of the original appeals was

The institute was founded in 1981 by Mr. Hughey and Mr. Watson, owners of Watson & Hughey

Co., an Alexandria, Virginia, fund-

raising consulting company and of Capital List Co., of Washington, which supplies lists for direct mail

campaigns.
For the 12 months ended Sept.

30, 1983, the institute's first year of

operation, the report shows that Watson & Hughey got \$247,416 and had commitments for \$82,035

in additional business. Capital List

got \$645,116 and had commit-

Capital List had given up the insti-

tute account in January. He said

that mailing lists are expensive and, "it's sad what happened because, in

the long run, the organization will

Discussing the percentage of funds applied to research, he said:

"I think they gave away as much as

Mr. Watson, however, said that

ments for \$242,694.

pay more for their lists."

changed.

were injured by gunfire from the Libyan Embassy in London.

Miss Hage said the Libyan leader would be available at 7 A.M. EST on Thursday, But at 6:30, Lib-yan officials informed "Today" that the interview had to be moved from the Libyan TV studio, "For security reasons, they said it had to be at a secret location," Mr. Friedman said.

Colonel Qadhafi also insisted that he be able to see Mr. Gumbel. NBC complied, which meant a second satellite transmission.

The camera at the secret Libyan site, however, was not compatible with NBC's equipment. No picture. When that was corrected by routing the signal through London, there was a picture but no Colonel Qadhafi. Then, at 7:55, there were no satellites. NBC had booked them for just one hour.

"At one time we had nine different satellite orders," said Mr. Friedman, who estimates the various hookups cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

While NBC was scrambling for

more than 400 people on the university campus. It is Mr. Hart's eighth public event of the day, and he seems tired. His voice is raspy. He stumbles a bit over familiar words, rambles when an swering questions.

7:45 P.M. Under a clear, dark sky, the Hart party drives to the Wichita Falls Airport. By now. the group is in a fog of fatigue, vision cloudy and legs sore. They tread their way up the stairs at the rear of the aircraft for the fourth flight of the day, the 41-minute. 260-mile trip to Austin.

9:10 P.M. The motorcade arrives at the Hyatt Regency Austin, where many reporters and staff members retreat to their rooms. Mr. Hart meets with

fund-raisers. 9:25 P.M. Mr. Hart. tired. hoarse and perspiring, gives a short talk to 500 people who paid \$25 each to attend a fund-raising event in the crowded ballroom. "Of course, he's tired," one senior aide says to a correspondent.

9:50 P.M. Hundreds of supporters are in the ballroom, buy-ing buttons and bumper stickers and treating each other to cool. tall drinks. Mr. Hart and his fice. Perhaps these phrases have dwindling group of aides slip out to nicet with a dozen Hispanic

10:20 P.M. Mr. Hart goes to last calls from the room is to wants to be president wants a

#### Mabel Mercer, Cabaret Singer, Is Dead at 84

PITTSFIELD. Massachusetts -Mabel Mercer, 84, a cabaret singer who introduced "Fly Me to the Moon" during a career that spanned 70 years, died here Friday. Friends said she had suffered from unstablized angina and had

died of respiratory arrest. Miss Mercer was born in Staffordshire, England, and left a convent school at age 14 to appear in vaudeville and music halls. In the 1920s, she sang in Paris, appearing in nightclubs, including Bricktop's.

She moved to the United States in 1940, and engagements in New York nightspots followed. Among the songs she introduced were "Fly Me to the Moon." "The

End of A Love Affair" and "While We're Young." Her marrige to Kelsey Phart, a jazz musician, ended in

Samuel F. Hinkle, 83, Was Hershey Executive

Samuel F. Hinkle, 83, a former mersney roogs Corp. board ch dle East. On Wednesday. Steve went on. Mr. Gumbel chatted with man who developed Hershey's Syr Friedman, producer of "Today," Miss Collins of "Dynasty." The asked her to request a Qadhafi interview after a British policewoman video all arrived just before a feature of the control of the con

## Cancer Group's Fund Activities Are Probed in U.S.

ated with any other cancer charity,

A financial statement filed re-

sponsors research and public edu-

cation programs on the relation-

ship between diet and cancer. Its

solicitations, which purport to be surveys of breast cancer suscepti-

bility or dietary habits, have arrived in households all over the

The other, the National Charities

Information Bureau, said that it

has received hundreds of inquiries

from individuals, news organizations and law enforcement agencies

asking about the American Insti-

tute for Cancer Research's fund-

raising brochures, which are pre-

sented as questionnaires intended

By Allan Parachini and Betty Cuniberti

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — Law enforcement officials in three states search grants. and two private groups are investi-gating the operations of the American Institute for Cancer Research, an organization in Virginia that has panies owned by Jerry C. Watson distributed 11 million fund-raising brochures presented as question-naires for a nationwide scientific study. institute's two founders, were paid nearly 25 percent of the \$3.67 mil-lion raised in its first fiscal year,

The institute, which is not affili- which ended last September.

#### U.S. Court Allows **Nuclear Plant to Start Operations**

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The 11Washington — The 11Washington — The 11Washington — The 11New York by the institute show refused Friday to halt the sched-uled start-up of California's Diablo Canyon nuclear plant, which oppo- dards of the Philanthropic Adviso- would detail their inquiries. nents charge is unsafe.

Citizens' groups trying to stop of Better Business Bureaus, operation of the \$4.9-billion plant asked the full U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia for an emergency order Thurs-day after being denied the same request a day earlier by a three-

None of the 11 judges called for a vote on the request for a hearing and it was denied without further comment. Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is conducting pre-operational tests and plans to begin operating the seaside plant at Avila Beach on Sunday or Monday, a spokesman The Nuclear Regulatory Commission reinstated the plant's suspended license April 13, allowing

low-power operation up to 5 per-cent of capacity for testing. The license was effective Thursday morning, but PG&E was not ready. Opponents claim Diablo Canyon is unsafe and should not be allowed to operate, even at low power, because of construction deficiencies, nearness to an offshore earthquake fault and lack of expe-

Last November, the appeals

court granted an emergency order barring fuel loading into the 2.2

megawatt plant. The order was lift-

ed four days later on grounds that

the opponents had not shown that

irreparable harm would result.

rienced operators.

Daily News in Énglish with highlights from the international **Herald Tribune** Morning from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m. Evening from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. RADIO KLOY

92.8 FM, Paris'

English-language

station.

The Better Business Bureau said said that officials had become inhas raised millions of dollars that it plans to issue a report next through direct-mail solicitations week finding that the institute and so far has put less than 11 spent far too little money on repercent of the donations into re-search and education and far too and sent it to investigators. much on fund-raising, including A financial statement filed re-cently by the institute indicated owned by the institute's founders.

that fund-raising consulting com-The National Charities Information Bureau, based in New York, and Byron Chatworth Hughey, the said that it plans to issue a report in about three weeks. "There is no way this group meets our stan-dards," said Frank Driscoll, a bureau official. The organization says that it In an telephone interview, Mr.

> ey to the two companies that he and Mr. Hughey own. Asked if it was ethical for the companies to make money from the institute, Mr. Watson said the institute had benefited because the companies had charged it "half of

Watson defended payment of mon-

what we charge our other clients."
State officials in California, New judge federal appeals court here that it spent 10.6 percent of its York and Maine said that they gross receipts for medical research
—a proportion far lower than stantions of the institute, though none gross receipts for medical research ry Service, a division of the Council The group already has been cited

for making misleading claims in Maine and for charitable organiza-The Better Business Bureau is one of the two national oversight tion registration violations in groups that say that they expect to file critical reports about the cancer Maine and New York Last summer, officials in Maine ordered the institute to issue a let-

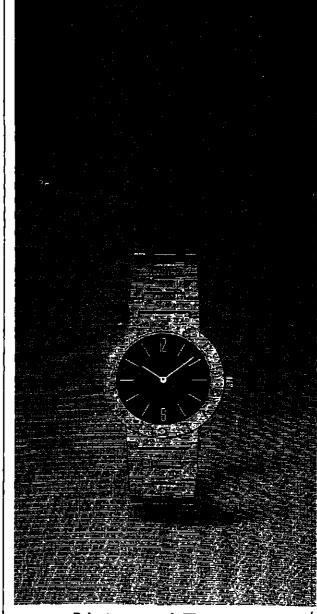
ter specifically disavowing claims made in an appeal. In New York, Karen Goldman, an assistant state attorney general, confirmed that the institute was under investigation, though it resolved a complaint last year that it had failed to register properly.

In California, Diana Hagle, an they could under the circumassistant state attorney general, stances."

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## BVLGARI

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## Take the Fight Outside

As if it didn't have enough problems, the world's banker for the poorest countries has been dragged into a brawl between the world's two most affluent countries. As a matter of United States policy, this is a proper fight to make Japan open up its financial markets. But

it is being waged in the wrong place.

The ill-chosen arena is the International Development Association, which arranges long-term, interest-free loans to the poorest nations. It is struggling to expand its resources by \$9 billion, a barely adequate replenishment that is one-fourth less than the last one. The Reagan administration has been remiss in asking Congress for only \$2.25 billion. In the only further action so far, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would let the president add only \$500 million to that.

Japan, as befits a rich nation that spends relatively little on military defense, offered a sizable increase in its contribution. But it demanded in return that the weighted voting in the IDA and its parent body, the World Bank, be adjusted to give Japan the second-largest voice. This bid to be declared No. 2 had no real policy significance, and so all parties agreed in January. Some time after that, however, the Reagan administration decided that if Japan wanted this distinction it should take much more significant financial action. And there the matter became stalled.

Japan's selfish restrictions on the movements of capital are not as well known as the obstacles it creates for trade, but the two policies reflect the same determination to protect Japanese resources, a determination that has been hard to pierce. Washington wants Tokyo to ease restrictions against foreign investors and be more liberal in letting Japanese capital flow into other societies. It also wants Tokyo to strengthen the value of the yen. The yen's current valuation tends to make Japanese exports cheaper while making American

and other exports to Japan more expensive. Given the large U.S. trade deficit, Washington's concern about the yen is understandable, although perhaps excessive; a recent analysis by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says it appears that "the dollar is unusually strong but the yen is not especially weak." The opening of the capital markets is plainly a desirable objective. Japan indicated this week that it would soon make concessions by relaxing the restrictions against foreign banks. That would be welcome, and so would other steps

for which Washington has been pressing.

But to let this bilateral conflict delay the IDA's new funding — urgently needed by summer — is to damage a highly professional and effective agency and its poor clients. Let No. 1 and No. 2 continue the fight outside.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## **Diplomatic Provocation**

Campaign Debts to Pay

Richard Celeste and others who had backed laws, candidates could run up huge debts with-

his presidential candidacy. The subject was out knowing it, and their campaigns could end

FROM OUR APRIL 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

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RENÉ BONDY

For good reasons, the State Department has rejected two proposed ambassadors from leftwing and right-wing Latin American governments. These are unusual cases that make the same important point. In naming envoys, discretion is the better part of diplomacy.

When a sending country decides on an ambassador, it requests agreement — asks the receiving country if the person is acceptable before saying anything in public. When something leaks out first, that usually means that something quite undiplomatic is going on.

Which brings us first to Nora Astorga, Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister. She is the woman, it will be remembered, who entrapped a general of the Somoza regime in a fatal bedroom ambush. Nicaragua now says publicly that it wants her to become ambassador to the United States. Because of her involvement in the 1978 killing, she was plainly a controversial choice to begin with. She made things worse by announcing her appointment before the customary informal soundings were made.

Granted, Nicaragua has had its ambassadorial problems in Washington. Two of its envoys have defected. Unlike them, Miss Astorga is a committed Sandinist. Even so, her designation seemed less a diplomatic act than a political gesture meant to provoke rejection. The State Department was right to reject her. The department was equally correct to re-

buff Chile in a parallel case. The right-wing Pinochet dictatorship recently made an insulting ambassadorial proposal: Mario Barros Van Buren, former editor of an anti-Semitic

The other night at the governor's mansion in

Ohio, John Glenn conferred with Governor

\$2 million, and the senator is said to be deter-

mined to pay the debt. Even for a politician

with a circle of admirers as wide as his, that is

not easy. Contributions are still limited to

\$1,000, and the candidate can give no more

than \$50,000. Of course, contributors are un-

der no illusion that the object of their generos-

Most of Mr. Glenn's debt is owed to four

Ohio banks which extended his campaign a

\$2.5-million line of credit. Some 18 rich Glenn

packers — their names have never been dis-

:losed — signed "letters of comfort" assuring

he banks that the Glenn campaign could raise

mough to pay off the loan and interest. Now

hey are probably not very comfortable; nei-

her, we suspect, are the banks or Mr. Glenn.

a heavily in debt. Ernest Hollings and Reu-

in Askew left the race each owing about

150,000, Mr. Hollings has reduced his debt to

ess than \$50,000. Mr. Askew, a Miami lawyer

10w, is raising money more slowly in Florida.

reorge McGovern owed \$120,000, and ex-

sects to pay it off with a fund-raiser in May.

tho left the race with a seven-figure debt.

bout \$1.5 million. On the phone he has been

aising \$20,000 a week; he plans fund-raisers

franston owes nothing to banks; almost half

909: A Blaze of Spirits in Belfast

ONDON — In a big fire at Belfast (on April

[0] half a million gallons of whisky were con-

250,000 was done. While two men were work-

ig about noon at a barrel of whisky on the

aird floor of the bonded stores of Messrs.

icConnell, the distillers, the barrel slipped, ashed through the floor and burst. A gas jet

et fire to the escaping spirit and the place was istantly in a blaze. The whole building, the

Daily Express" states, was soon a raging

rnace. For the next two hours the flames

inply licked up everything in their path. bout eight o'clock a wall collapsed without

arning and six people received serious inju-es necessitating their removal to hospital.

wo firemen were also severely injured.

PHILIP M. FOISIE

ed and damage estimated at at least

nd hopes to have \$600,000 by July 1. Mr.

Alan Cranston is the only other candidate

Not all unsuccessful candidates end up

ty will be in the White House in 1985.

money, Mr. Gienn 5 campa

magazine. Arrogance, rather than design, probably explains this peculiar choice by a government already notorious for sheltering Walter Rauff, a Nazi war criminal.

When the nominee's name became known the Anti-Defamation League examined his writings and called for his rejection. He was denied agreement, although, for the record, the State Department, true to the code of discretion, will not confirm that fact.

The department is as reluctant to discuss denial of agreement to proposed U.S. ambassadors. At least two excellent Reagan administration choices have been rejected: Morton Abramowitz, proposed for Indonesia, and Brandon Grove, who was unacceptable to Kuwait because he had been an American consul in Israeli-ruled Jerusalem. No one will say whether there are other instances. To do so would violate diplomacy's union rules.

Such discretion makes sense because it protects the interests of both the sending and the host countries; it is part of the fabric of international civility. When an American envoy to France was humiliated in 1798. President John Adams angrily informed Congress: "I will never send another minister to France without assurances that he will be received, respected and honored as the representative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation." The code that ensures such respect works both ways. It is hard to take seriously any diplomacy that begins by proposing diplomatic appointments that are certain to provoke.

In the old days, before the campaign finance

telephone company. That does not happen

now. Regulated businesses want cash, thank

you, if only so they will not be accused of

making corporate contributions; and the law's

reporting requirements help the candidates to

keep track of how much they owe. Mr. Cran-

ston and Mr. Glenn have big debts because

they took big gambles: Mr. Cranston spent

heavily on organization and television in Iowa;

Mr. Glenn kept running past New Hampshire

to Super Tuesday, Mr. Askew, Mr. Hollings

and Mr. McGovern. like good poker players,

sume the Glenn and Cranston debts, as it did

the debts of Hubert Humphrey and Robert

Kennedy in 1968; it took nearly eight years to

pay those off. But candidates can help each

other, by urging their contributors who have

'maxed out" (given them \$1,000 already) to

give \$1,000 to help an erstwhile rival retire his

debt. No such agreements have been made,

however, so Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cranston

campaign financing that candidates cannot

just run up huge expenses and then walk away from their debts. But a system that creates

such a horrendous financial penalty for run-

1934: French Police Put Down Left

PARIS - The Gaston Doumergue govern-

ment demonstrated conclusively [on April 20]

that it will tolerate no public disorders in Paris

when an attempt by 6,000 Communist and

Socialist workers to storm the square before

the Hôtel de Ville was frustrated by a force of

police and Mobile Guards. A protest against

Premier Doumergue's recent reduction of gov-

ernment salaries was the aim of the workers.

who had planned, despite police prohibition,

to assemble in the place de l'Hôtel de Ville and

demand dissolution of the municipal council;

also to protest "Fascism" in the French gov-

ernment. The prefecture of police announced

at 9.30 p.m. that 940 arrests had been made,

indicating the efficiency with which police

worked to quell the threatened riot.

FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS
RICHARD H. MORGAN
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
Director of Operation

83-83

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

ning for office clearly still needs work.

We think it is an improvement in the state of

labor on to pay off their losing bets.

The Democratic Party is not likely to as-

folded interesting but losing hands.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Interim Measures For 1984

By Arthur Macy Cox

WASHINGTON — It is clearly too late to negotiate a comprehensive arms control agreement before the elections in-November, but several interim measures could be completed in the next few months. If President Reagan is serious about arms control, he need only work out the details of several general provisions already under negotiation.

First, it is not too late to reach

agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Just before the United States began to deploy Per-shing-2 missiles in December, Moscow indicated that it was prepared to limit its intermediate-range force aimed at Europe to 120 SS-20 missiles with 360 warheads, and to freeze further deployment of SS-20s in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

The Russians have nearly 250 SS-20s and 200 SS-4s targeted on Europe. If the United States accepted their offer, they would have to dis-mantle nearly 600 warheads, or twothirds of their intermediate force, and would end up with a smaller force than they had in the mid-1970s.

In return for this substantial reduction, the United States would agree not to deploy in Europe any more missiles capable of reaching Russian territory. It would have to remove the small number of Pershing-2 missiles

deployed in West Germany.

This would leave the British and French forces intact, with approxi-mately 300 warheads, and would permit the United States to keep approximately 60 cruise missiles already deployed in Britain, West Germany and Italy. NATO would then have

President Reagan could start tomorrow to negotiate 'fair and verifiable' agreements.

360 intermediate-range warheads facing the Soviet Union - matching 360 Russian warheads that would face Western Europe.

Second, Mr. Reagan could still reach an interim agreement on strate-gic forces. The Russians have proposed a mutual reduction to 1,800 missile launchers. That figure is better than the 2,250 ceiling suggested in the unratified second strategic arms limitation treaty but not as low as the Reagan administration's pro-posed limit of 1,170. An interim compromise might leave each side with 1,650 launchers, or 6,500 warheads.

And of course, to be fair, such an agreement would have to cover all categories of strategic nuclear weap-ons, including land-based intercontinental missiles, for which the Soviet Union has the advantage, and airlaunched cruise missiles and submarine-launched missiles, for which the United States has the advantage.

These two interim agreements would sharply curtail the arms race and could provide the underpinning for much deeper reductions. To prepare the ground for such progress, Washington should also agree now to merge negotiations on intermediaterange and strategic weapons.

Why? Largely because European security is as much endangered by both sides' strategic weapons as by intermediate-range ones. For example, NATO's most powerful missiles are carried by Poseidon submarines and classified as strategic, while the Russians' big, accurate SS-18 and SS-19 strategic missiles are even more capable of devastating Europe than the intermediate-range SS-20s.

Merging the talks would also provide the best forum to take account of the British and French missiles - as the Russians will insist upon.

Third, President Reagan is passing up the opportunity to conclude a comprehensive test ban. The draft agreement provides for continuous on-site monitoring by technical means and for on-site inspection by human observers when there is evidence of possible violation. We are within sight of a final agreement. Yet the Reagan administration has dropped out of the talks and has made plans to expand American nuclear test facilities. Meanwhile, the United States is producing more nuclear warheads today than at any time in the last 20 years.

Finally, the Reagan administration has dropped out of talks to ban antisatellite weapons. The Russians have produced a primitive, low-orbit antisatellite weapon, but have indicated that they are willing to destroy it if a total satellite weapon ban can be negotiated. Mr. Reagan is worried that adequate verification may not be possible, but he has not made every effort to explore joint measures for

overcoming this problem.

The destabilizing consequences of a race for space weapons would probably be more dangerous for America than for the Russians because America depends more heavily on satellite

intelligence gathering.

If he really wanted to, President Reagan could start tomorrow to negotiate "fair and verifiable" arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. Certainly, that would make more sense than to continue on the present course, building an ever more dangerous nuclear arsenal.

The writer is author, most recently, of "Russian Roulette — The Superpower Game." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full ad-dress. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



## When Buildup Spurs Buildup

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Pentagon's third V report on Soviet military power makes grim read-ing. It says that Soviet capabilities continue to grow. Who doubts it? Some may think that the Pentagon is hyping the threat to promote its budget.

I don't think Caspar Weinberger is one to hype threats. All the evidence is that he believes that the Soviet buildup is steady, real and menacing. I believe it, too, but draw a different conclusion In the fourth year of an administration whose future is

uncertain, few will be surprised at this latest glimpse of its familiar strategic premises, and fewer still will have the heart to joust over the fine print. A heavy message, however, seeps from the pages of this report. The growth of Soviet might is not just a measure of

what Mr. Weinberger sees as the thrust behind the growth: "Military domination, it's just that simple." It is the measure of the Reagan administration's overall failure to top off or level down the mutual ambitions and anxieties that fuel arms programs on both sides. We know from the daily papers that arms control is

stalemated. We know from the Pentagon's report that Soviet power is expanding continuously. We have Mr. Weinberger's word for it that this is the natural order of things. As long as the Reagan team is in control, pumping up American capabilities and Soviet competitive instincts alike, this will be so.

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, by way of rallying support for building and being prepared to use armed power, are saying these days that otherwise diplomacy will not work. Mr. Weinberger has much fainter expectations for diplomacy.

He has done much to remove from active political usage the earlier theory, which was overdone but had a core of truth to it, that Soviet strategy and American strategy often were mutually reactive — "apes on a treadmill." He believes that Soviet strategy is of spontaneous ideological origin. It follows that the pursuit of accommodation is dangerous and that the amassing of force offers the only safe restraint on Soviet conduct. Early on, the Reagan administration argued that the

Soviet economy was at or near the breaking point and America could extract arms control concessions, or force a Soviet turning inward, by using economic and techno-

logical advantages to force the pace of the arms race. The theory has been given a test for going on four years. Hard-liners say that this is not long enough. But in America's democratic system, four years is as long a test

as any administration is given. The results are in that glossy new book. "Soviet Military Power 1984."

Mr. Weinberger will go down as the architect of the greatest military buildup in American history. No defense secretary has ever spent or committed so many new tens of billions of dollars. Some find Mr. Weinberger a fanatic. I find him a magician.

He has led a buildup, one far surpassing what Jimmy Carter began after Afghanistan, when nothing has happened - not in Lebanon, Central America, the Gulf region or Afghanistan — to show that the Reagan increment was necessary or even useful to solve foreign policy problems, and when much has happened in all those places indicating that the Reagan increment is making no difference, is irrelevant.

Mr. Weinberger's attitude toward his epic achievement, meanwhile, is strangely diffident. He insists that the administration's program has "restored," variously, American strength, deterrence and strategic stability apples and oranges, by the way, which do not fit easily in the same basket. But he points with truly felt alarm to what the Soviets are doing and casts doubt that these American goals have yet been reached.

It has to be asked, in the light of Mr. Weinberger's judgment of Soviet motives ("military domination"), whether those goals can be reached at all.

The truth is that the Reagan administration came on

the scene when, according to the best American esti-mates, the rate of growth of the Soviet military had slowed. The administration reacted not so much to the Soviet arsenal, or to the Soviet armory, as to the different adventurist and expansionist moves — in Afghanistan, Africa and Central America — that the Kremlin had undertaken during America's post-Vietnam distraction. An administration of believers over-reacted in money and hardware, and invigorated the Kremlin's believers. In consequence, more will be spent and less security value received on both sides. This is the Reagan defense legacy.

The Washington Post.

## Letter From Moscow: Graves at Easter

M OSCOW — Volodya's mother died 26 years ago and the last thing he did before emigrating to the United States was to pay an old wom- and son in World War II. In their body in the mausoleum in Red an several hundred rubles to keep up shapeless black coats and shawls, old the grave. When he learned we were bahushkas like her are the guardians coming to Moscow, he begged us to of memory, never allowing the younvisit the grave to find out the state it was in. The old woman was not to be trusted," he said.

For Volodya, his mother's grave was sacred. The day of the funeral, friends and family had gathered at the house to eat and drink. A place was laid at the table for her. According to Russian custom, the ritual was repeated nine days after her death and again on the 40th.

Every year after that, on the anniversary of her death and at Easter, friends and family assembled inside the railings with which Russians surround their graves. They brought flowers and sat drinking vodka and eating black bread and sausage, crying a little, but laughing, too. When Volodya married, he and his bride visited the grave straight from the wedding palace, she shivering in her white satin gown. They put red tulips fresh from the market that morning on the snow next to the headstone.

Volodya and his family were not religious, at least not in the traditional sense. Raised as atheists, they had never given much thought to God. It is just that Russians have an unusually close relationship with death, almost a preoccupation. They express surprise when they learn that Americans don't respect it as they do. A lack of familiarity with death, many Soviets fear, indicates that Ameri-

cans take war lightly. Most of this century, as a result of war against the Germans or of Sta-lin's barbarity. Russians have suffered violent death more than most. Not that it was much better before the revolution, with the czars waging continuous wars. The Russians are uncomplaining people with an enormous capacity for suffering, especially in the name of Mother Russia.

With the help of Volodya's careful map we found the cemetery some 40 kilometers outside Moscow. With Easter around the corner, it was by far the most colorful spot in an otherwise drab little town.

People were sprucing up the graves, painting the railings festive with the Japanese occupiers and colors, scrubbing headstones and planting flowers. On Easter Sunday the winding dirt road to the cemetery would be blocked with cars and specially hired buses bringing visitors to pay respect to the dead.

Russians like cemeteries. A cemetery is somewhere to walk with your child or have a picnic when it's sunny. You can recite poetry, as happens most weekends at Pasternak's grave at the small village outside Moscow where he lived and died.

like to come here and sit, your troubles seem to get less," said an old woman who had lost a father, brother elect to die; even the deeply religious.

By Ruth Daniloff

ger generation to forget death. It is perhaps not surprising that,

with such a violent history, ancient rituals associated with death and rebirth persist. It is as though they were wired into the human brain. Lenin tried to cut the religious connection in much the same way as

Painted Easter eggs, bits of cake and vodka were not for the birds but for the spirits.

Prince Vladimir tried to eradicate naganism when he introduced Christianity to Russia in the 10th century. After the revolution, religion was doclared to be the opium of the people and hundreds of churches were destroved. Priests were no longer allowed to officiate at the graveside, although it is still possible to have a funeral service in a church.

As it turned out, neither Lenin nor the prince succeeded in eliminating old ideas and rituals associated with death. Actors and staging changed but the play remains the same. Lenin became a kind of Christ fig-ure himself, as indicated by the Soviet

slogan, "Lenin lived, Lenin lives, Le-

Orthodoxy, one way to identify a saint was that his body did not rot. This year, by a quirk of the calen-dar, Lenin's birthday, Russian Or-

thodox Easter and Western Easter fall on the same day. Not only do Christian rituals sur-

vive in this aggressively atheistic country, but pagan ones as well. see the play, he might grasp that it is war and fear that the children cannot young man who was placing painted Easter eggs, bits of cake and vodka

on his grandfather's grave. "We always put food on graves at Easter. I for the spirits. An ancient pagan notion has it that the dead need nourishment in order to make it in the afterlife. Although the Russian Orthodox Church disapproves of people feeding spirits, it nonetheless holds a special blessing of the eggs and cake

on Easter Saturday. Volodya's instincts were right, as we discovered when we eventually found his mother's grave at the far end of the cemetry. The old woman must have used the money for something else. The grave was overrun with weeds. We cleared it as best we could and took a photograph to send Volodya in New York. From the way he thanked us, the picture was as precious as the icons that hung in the corner of his grandparents' house before the revolution.

International Herald Tribune.

## Something Children Understand

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON -- In 50 American cities in the last six months, theatrical companies, schools and church groups have staged "Peace Child." The musical play, which premiered before an au-dience of 2,500 at the Kennedy Center in Washington in December 1982, is a meditative story of an American boy and a Russian girl who believe fisarmament starts with them.

Possibilities for peace enter the minds of the children when feelings of friendship enter their hearts. The American boy, whose father works at the Pentagon, and the Russian girl, the daughter of a military attache at the Soviet Embassy, meet in a garden while their parents are inside at a diplomatic cocktail party.

I wonder why we let our leaders build these weapons that could kill everything?" the boy asks in the opening scene. "It is because we are arraid," the girl answers. "I'm not frightened of you," she is told.

That is the theme of the play. In

another scene, after the American has been to talk with both his president and the Soviet premier, he cries out that "this world's going crazy. I've been to see the two most powerful people on the planet and they're not doing anything about it."

He is told by another character:
"You cannot blame weapons. You

can't even blame the men who made them. You must blame the fear that

has grown up between us."

During the Easter and Passover seasons, when Christians and Jews observe religious festivals that coincide with the springtime renewal of the earth, a joyful play like "Peace" Child" deserves to be part of the rebirth celebration. Most audiences that have seen it have leapt to their feet in applause and gratitude.
The highest leapers may well be

children. A play like "Peace Child" is one of the few messages being sent-from the adult world to the child's. world that we are not yet helpless before global fear and nuclear death. For many children, it is too late.

Last September before a congressional select committee, a tenth grader spoke of what the nuclear threat has done to her subconscious: "I think about the bomb just about every day now. It makes me sad and depressed when I think about a bomb ever being dropped. I hope I'm with my family. I don't want to die alone. I think about it most on sunny days when I'm having a good time ...
In a study by the American Psychi-

atric Association, researchers reported that 70 percent of students mentioned nuclear annihilation as a perceived certainty of their future world. Psychiatrists speak of a new pathology — "futurelessness" — that haunts the minds of children.

President Reagan has criticized teachers who allow class time to be spent on the discussion of nuclear war. Why frighten children? he asks. nin will live." Thousands are ready to And why expose them to "Peace. spend up to six hours standing in line Child," wonders Representative Stan to catch a glimpse of his mummified Parris, a Virginia Republican. Mr.

Parris is alarmed that the play has ficials and that as many as 14,000 Washington children will be seeing it. Stick to reading and writing, he said. "I can't believe that the witnessing of . a rock musical can lead to the understanding of peace." But it is not peace that cannot be understood.

If Mr. Parris would take the time to this is our tradition," explained a understand. "Peace Child" is the story of children too young to be con-trolled by the nuclear habit of mind. In the war preparation debate, adults risk ridicule when they cite

suppose it is for the birds." children's fears as a reason to disarm.

The food was not for the birds but

Simmy Carter learned that when he children's fears as a reason to disarm. quoted his daughter, Amy. Samantha Smith was perceived as a dupe of the Kremlin because she. played with Russian children.

Representative Morris Udall, the Arizona Democrat, is seen as wellmeaning but well out of it because he is trying to create a United States-Soviet Exchange for Peace program. Under his plan, 2,000 children from each country would study, work and live in the other for a year.

The Udali resolution, which has 141 co-sponsors in the House, matches the purposes of "Peace Child."
David Woollcombe, president of the Peace Child Foundation, a Washington-based group, plans to travel to Moscow on May 6 to try to persuade Soviet leaders to allow Russian children to perform the play there. The Washington Post.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

who "know" where they are going. Saving Jews in Shanghai Regarding "The Holocaust: More Could Have Been Done" (March 26):

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, say the authors, "worked in Europe throughout World War II." Let's give fuller credit to the joint committee; It worked in Asia, too. Thousands of Jewish refugees in the Shanghai ghetto survived because the committee negotiated managed to get relief supplies into Shanghai from America.

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON. Mobile, Alabama,

**Prolonging Elderly Life** In response to the report "U.S. Governor Says the Elderly Have Duty to Die" (March 29):

The governor of Colorado, Richard D. Lamm, says the elderly should a graveyard is an ideal place for does not say at what age the plug contemplating the meaning of life or taking a quick swig of vodka, out of sight of the watchful militiaman. If the time of the tim not artificially extend their lives. He before antibiotics were discovered No one asks to be born and few

cling to life. Does the governor advocate reversal of basic life instincts? PATRICK HYDE-CLARKE Malaga, Spain,

I commend Governor Lamm for facing the issue of the mounting number of elderly people whose lives are artificially prolonged, especially those who have no hope of regaining an enjoyable or meaningful existence. My position is not that of a young-

er person who wants these people out of the way to make room for him. I am in my mid-80s. My doctor and I have a compact that if I reach the point of no return" - no prospect of getting back to any kind of mean-ingful life — he will not take any artificial means to prolong my life.

Doctors like that have to act courageously in view of the increase in the number of lawsuits that bedevil the medical profession. Doctors should not be expected to assume the risk involved in making unilateral decisions in such matters as withdrawing life-support systems. Such decisions might be left as legally valid and binding in the hands of a committee composed of representatives of the family, the clergy and the doctors.

large portion of my time spent in hospitals and nursing homes, I have seen endless human situations where the cost of keeping a helpless, senile person alive is tremendous - not only financially but also in terms of the weeful condition of the person himself and the day-to-day strain on members of his family. The financial demands alone can often have a crippling effect on the life and welfare of the whole family.

As a clergyman for 60 years, with a

The God in whom I believe is a God of love and mercy. He must look down with approval when we extend to one of His helpless and hopeless sons or daughters the compassion and consideration we extend to His lesser creatures in similar situations. EDWIN O. KENNEDY.

South Orange, New Jersey.

#### An Unsecret Service

Being somewhat naive, I always' thought the CIA was, in essence, a secret service. If so, and if they decided, with or without the president's approval, to mine Nicaragnan waters, why should you and I know it? ALEXANDER MAKINSKY.

Lausanne, Switzerland.

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# Despite Missile Impasse, 'New Ice Age' in East-West Relations Isn't as Bad as It Looks

New York Times Service

PARIS - Seen from Western Europe's perspective, a "new ice age" of East-West relations, threatened by the Warsaw Pact last year, has not

The Soviet Union continues to call its relationship with the United States near disastrous. But Moscow is now talking in more moderate

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

tones to Washington's European allies; officials say, and is planning a series of high-level meetings with Italian, West German and British officials this spring.

The first of the series begins Monday when Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy goes

Comparing the Eastern bloc's moves with the warning last fall by Erich Honecker, the East German leader, that deployment of new missiles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would lead to a total freeze on East-West relations - he called it "a new ice age" - West European officials see wintry public statements

but no chilling retaliatory measures.

Rather, according to Western negotiators interviewed in the last few weeks. East and West are talking actively, and sometimes constructively, about force reductions in Central Europe, chemical warfare and confidence-building measures at the three conferences on the issues in Vienna, Geneva and Stockholm.

around for a new approach for dealing with the West after its failure to block the deployment of the Stockholm talks, now in recess, have said

With the nuclear arms reduction talks broken off, the Soviet approach these days seems al-most classic, according to the European officials. The approach, they said, involves talking to them in a different, more modulated tone than that used for the Reagan administration so as to bring the allies into the process of pressing for concessions from the United States.

A French diplomat said the process could not

have been more clearly stated than by Georgi A. Arbatov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and an expert on United States affairs, at a recent meeting here. Mr. Arbatov, who was in Paris at the invitation of the French Ministry of External Rela-tions, characterized Soviet-U.S. relations in glacial terms, adding, "Europe must not sit around as a spectator watching what's going on in Washington."

Because the tough statements of last fall were so menacing, and the warnings of catactysm so much a part of the internal politics of the Warsaw Pact countries, the European officials said they believed development of the new line would take the Soviet leadership considerable time, and it could come into effect only gradual-

But beyond the public statements, the Euro-

the foreign ministers of three NATO countries force pledge in Stockholm might help in resum-deploying missiles will go to Moscow at the invitation of the Russians. After Mr. Andreot-Other reports also indicated the Russians ti's visit, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany will go in May, and Sir Geoffrey Howe of

the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The most obvious is their interest in talking to Washington's leading allies. In the next months.

they received "fairly explicit hints" from the chief Soviet delegate, Oleg A. Grinevsky, that Washington's leading allies. In the next months.

Other reports also indicated the Russians were putting out feelers to some of the allies while ignoring others. The military correspondent of The Financial Times wrote that a senior The schedule of visits is accompanied by Soviet official from Mr. Arbatov's Institute of

## Progress in Troop Talks Is Seen

House of Representatives said Friday after several days of talks with Soviet officials that they were told that the Soviet Union considered a European troop-reduction agreement nearly at

They also said that the Soviet Union did not consider chemical weapons an important issue but that it was anxious to begin talks with the United States on banning weapons from space.

Representatives Patricia Schroeder, Demopeans say they see a number of signs, some of them contradictory, of the Soviet Union casting crat of Colorado, and Mary Rose Oakar, Democrat of Ohio, said at a news conference that a

The Associated Press

Soviet official commented on the troop reduction to talks: "We really think that's about

The troop-reduction talks, formally called the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks. have been going on for 10 years and are aimed at reducing East-West conventional forces in Central Europe.

The women were invited by the Soviet parliament in their capacity as members of the congressional caucus on women's issues. They said spoke frankly about human rights and about U.S. allegations that mail sent from the United States to Soviet citizens was not being

North American Studies had suggested the Russians might be ready to return to the nuclear arms talks if NATO agreed to freezing its deployment at the current level.

The suggestion, said to have been made to a British official, compares with the official Soviet line, restated frequently, that NATO must remove the missiles it has deployed in order to get the talks moving again.

When combined with reports from West European diplomats on unusually friendly converations with their East European counterparts at the current international conferences, the fact that some compromise ideas are afloat gives European officials a less than dramatic sense of the current East-West situation.

They believe there is real Soviet indecision on how to proceed, citing as an example the Warsaw Pact's failure to make formal proposals in Stockholm to balance those from the NATO group and other countries on setting up specific confidence-building mechanisms in Europe.

For Rudolf Tarovsky, the Austrian delegate to the Stockholm talks, who has been involved in direct talks with the Russians, there was shock in Moscow that the Soviet campaign against deployment of the new NATO missiles did not work, and shock when such so-called retaliatory measures as stationing new missiles in East Germany barely touched West European public opinion.

"This may change their tacties, but slowly,"

Without knowing who will be the president of the United States after January, and wanting to do nothing to assist Ronald Reagan's re-elec-tion. Soviet officials are mainly interested now in scouting for future areas of compromise, a senior European official said,

After spending two months talking to them in Stockholm, he feels the major decision the Russians will have to make involves when the sharp words toward the United States can be aban-

doned without loss of face. It is here that the differences of view emerge among the allies on whether the Russians must come forward on their own - "the bear descending the tree," was Mr. Tarovksky's phrase for it — or if the West should offer to help them find a face-saving formula that will allow full

dialogue between the blocs to begin in earnest. Washington's attitude has been that the United States is ready for serious conversations and that the Soviet Union, after breaking off the missile talks last year, has only to name the place and date to start them.

For some of the European allies, reacting to domestic political pressure, this may be insufficient. The one thing they said they expected from the foreign ministers' visits to Moscow in the next three months were clearer indications of what kind of device the Russians may hold out for again starting to talk about missiles.

## Chernenko Promotes KGB Chief to Marshal

to be a sign of his growing stature within the Soviet leadership, Viktor M. Chebrikov, head of the KGB conferred on Mikhail S. Solomentians appointed to senior positions secret police and intelligence apparatus of the party control in the security and defense appararatus, has been promoted to the military rank of marshal.

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Section 1

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The promotion is Mr. Chebrikov's third in five months and Western diplomats said it marked him out as a powerful and rising figure under President Konstantin Chernenko.

They said his elevation also underlined the growing role of the KGB in the administration. Tass news agency said Mr. Cher-

nenko conferred the honor on the 61-year-old career security policeman at a Kremlin ceremony and praised the work of the KGB. Mr. Chebrikov, a Ukrainian, be-

came head of the KGB in December 1982. Last November he was promoted from colonel-general to full army general. A month later he the KGB for 15 years before be-party leader, Mr. Fedorchuk was stowed on a Soviet leader.

MOSCOW - In what appears member of the ruling Politburo. Hero of Socialist Labor was also committee. Defense Minister Dmitus to be awarded military ranks.
tri F. Ustinov, like Mr. SolomentMr. Chebrikov made his early

> was awarded the Order of Lenin. Mr. Chebrikov's promotion appeared to be more significant. Aconly the second head of the secret police to have held the rank of marshal since the Bolsheviks took during World War II as deputy chairman of the State Defense of the secret police was named. Committee, which oversaw the war effort. He was executed in 1954. following Stalin's death.

Yuri V. Andropov, who headed

became an alternate, or nonvoting, coming party leader in 1982, was civilian but it is customary for civilians appointed to senior positions

sev a full member of the Politburo, party career in Dnepropetrovsk, the Ukrainian city where late President Leonid L Brezhnev had his peared to be more significant. Ac-cording to available records, he is the KGB headquarters in Moscow shortly after Mr. Andropov took over the organization in 1967.

Although promoted to the rank power in 1917. Lavrenti P. Beria, of first deputy chairman of the secret police chief under Josef Sta- KGB in April 1982, shortly before lin, was promoted to marshal in Mr. Andropov moved back to the 1945 in recognition of his duties party secretariat, Mr. Chebrikov was passed over when a new head

The post went to Vitali V. Fedorchuk, a senior KGB official from the Ukraine. In December 1982, a month after Mr. Andropov became

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appointed interior minister, in nember of the ruling Politburo.

never more than a general. Like charge of the uniformed police, and At the caremony, the title of Mr. Andropov, Mr. Chebrikov is a Mr. Chebrikov succeeded him in the top KGB post.

Mr. Chebrikov has a reputation as a hard-liner. (NYT, Reuters)

■ Brezhnev Aide Re-emerges Dusko Doder of The Washington

Post reported from Moscow: Vladimir L Dolgikh, a member of the Soviet leadership whose political career seemed to go into eclipse during Mr. Andropov's reign, re-emerged Friday as a potential contender for high office when he addressed one of the main Kremlin rallies of the year.

Mr. Dolgikh, 59, an alternate Central Committee secretary, de-political fortunes. He was brought livered the main speech at the rally to the top leadership by Brezhnev in memory of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state.

one of the greatest honors be-

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Viktor M. Chebrikov

Mr. Dolgikh, 59, an alternate Mr. Dolgikh's appearance apmember of the Politburo and a peared to mark a reversal in his after serving as party chief of the Krasnoyarsk region in Siberia, Mr. The right to make the speech is Chernenko's home base. He is believed to be a political ally of the

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

#### The Solidarity report named shows that hundreds suffered last-WARSAW -- Prominent politified the victims.

cal detainees staging protests at Barczewo prison in northern Poland have suffered severe injuries after being beaten by guards, ac-cording to a Solidarity report.

It accused senior prison staff of brutality toward Solidarity activsts and supporters of the anti-Soviet Confederation of Independent Poland and said that harassment of political prisoners had intensified. The bulletin, made available to

Western correspondents Friday. said nine Solidarity and confederation prisoners were being held in solitary confinement because of protests against ill-treatment.

Barczewo is one of four Polish prisons where opposition sources have reported a series of hunger strikes by political prisoners demanding better conditions.

Jailed Polish Dissidents Are Beaten

To Curtail Protests, Report Claims

It said Edmund Baluka suffered two broken ribs and kidney damage when guards beat him and that Wladyslaw Frasyniuk's arm was dislocated. Romuald Szeremietiew was said to have been held in a straitiacket.

The report said that harassment of political prisoners had been stepped up and had become systematic since the action taken against Mr. Baluka on March 20 when he demanded to see his law-

■ Poor Health Care Alleged

guards and medical officials at ing injuries because of prison con-Barczewo allegedly responsible for ditions, The Washington Post re-the beating of inmates and identi-The study, compiled by an un-

derground medical team of about 10 doctors, alleges that there have been hundreds of cases of infection, ulcers, nervous disorders, heart problems, bone disease and other ailments among released and still-imprisoned dissidents. Many of them were reportedly subjected

cal care to prisoners is alleged.

## French 'Union of Left' Seen Shaky After Vote

cialist-Communist alliance is in "a and in the "union of the left," but difficult phase of unity" following have been increasingly irritated by the Communists' reaction to a con-the Communists' attitude, particufidence vote, the Socialist Party's larly to the government's tough national secretary, Jean Poperen, modernization plans for the steel,

"If things continue as if there warned. He said the Socialists "will the leftist alliance. watch closely what happens in the ly difficult decisions."

in a test demanded by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy to oblige the made official," Mr. July wrote. Communists to make their attitude a 329-156 margin, with one abstention. The conservative and moder-

The vote came after repeated criticism of the government's economic policies by the Communist Party, although it maintained that it wanted to keep its four ministers in the cabinet. But the Communist decision was complicated by conunued insistence that the government take the party's viewpoints into consideration.

"The statements by the spokes-man of the Communist group [in the National Assembly] do not seem to me to be in harmony with the significance of the confidence vote." Mr. Poperen said.

The Communist spokesman, Guy Hermier, accused Mr. Mauroy of remaining deaf to his party's suggestions and said the prime minister's speech failed to allay Communist concerns over unemployment, wages and industrial po-

The Socialists have an absolute majority in the National Assembly, but President François Mitterrand needed the Communist vote nationally to win the presidency in 1981. He and Mr. Mauroy have

repeatedly said they want the Com-PARIS - France's rolling So- munists to stay in the government coal and shipbuilding industries.

The Communists' defiant attihad been no [vote], it will be infi-nitely more serious than before," led press commentators Friday to nce the death w

Serge July, editor of the leftist coming days and weeks, the more newspaper, Libération, said that so as we are heading for further important, serious and undoubtedend of the debate fooled nobody. "The union of the left has run its The Communists voted with the course, the break has taken place. government early Friday morning but for reasons of mutual convenience the death has not yet been

Leading Socialists appear now to toward government policies clear. be preparing their party for a break
The balloting gave the government with the Communists. Lionel Jospin, the Socialist Party first secretary, said he was dissatisfied with ate opposition voted no confi- the Communist speeches and that there was a contradiction between their words and their vote.

In continuing unrest among steelworkers in northeastern France, police fired tear gas Friday at demonstrating workers in a bid to clear a barricade from a main road in the Ardennes region near the town of Vireux Molhain. The demonstrators, protesting govern-ment plans to cut up to 25,000 jobs in the steel sector, dumped a truckload of scrap iron to block the main road outside their factory.

Overnight, dozens of workers in the steel town of Longwy caused serious damage to railroad lines. Rail traffic was halted when they pushed heavy rolls of sprung steel off a bridge onto the tracks linking Longwy and Longuyon. Police clashed with protesters as they tried to prevent railroad workers from repairing the track.

Meanwhile. Michelin. the world's second largest tire maker, said Thursday it would reduce its 46,000-member work force by 4,920 by the end of next year.

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to mistreatment in internment centers and prisons.

No willful denial of proper medi-

Rather, the point of the paper, summarized in an interview with one of its authors, is that medical treatment in Polish jails is atro-An unofficial report on the clously substandard and that the health of Poles interned during the Polish authorities have been insenpast two years for political offenses sitive to the health damage.

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SWITZERLAND

## **Leaders of Holdout Miners** In Britain Call for a Strike

day to join the five-week mine strike and we are calling for soli-

ers, which if obeyed would mean ter Heathfield, said Friday at a rai-that all but a handful of Britain's ly in Port Talbot, Wales, that 184,000 coal miners would be on

Militants backed by the Nationpits since the strike began in an effort to persuade miners there to stop work. But until Friday only 3.000 to 10,000 miners in the area years, the old requirement thwart-were estimated to have joined the ed efforts by militants to paralyze

After Friday's vote, the National LONDON - Union leaders in Union area leader. Henry Richardthe country's second-largest coal-field called on their members Fri-

darity. After resisting joining the strike The strike is over plans to abol-After resisting joining the strike since the beginning, union leaders in Nottinghamshire agreed on a walkout at a special conference of delegates.

They voted to order an official strike by the district's 34,000 mianers, which if obeyed would mean that all but a headful of Pettain's that all the pettain that all but a headful of Pettain's that all the pettain that

nonstriking miners were close to joining the strike. The union agreed this week to al Union of Mineworkers have change its rules so that a strike been picketing Nottinghamshire could be called after a national ballot showing 50 percent plus one in favor, instead of 55 percent as before. In three votes in the past two

the mines.

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#### ARTS/LEISURE

## The de Menil Collections

International Heroid Tribune DARIS - Once the museum Cthat is being put up for the de Menil collections is completed, you will have to go to Houston to see one of the major French private art one flower to the next, you begin to agree with all their likes, but collections of this century. But currently a selection of about 600 items (out of 2,000) is on view at

the Grand Palais to July 30. The overall quality is outstanding, the choice eclectic, ranging from the paleolithic to the present and from archaic Eskimo pieces carved of ivory to Mondrian. The collection was began shortly after dre. Don Judd, etc.) and one may Jean and Dominique de Menil wonder whether the collectors did made their home in Houston for not read more depth into their ap-

frequent trips to New York, where he would see his friend Marie-Alain Couturier, a French painter who had become a Dominican sented by a very fine but modest priest. Couturier, who was to play a sull life and a painting of a skull significant role in persuading modsignificant role in persuading mod-ern artists to produce religious art (and whose elegant little magazine, Casso, an excellent and amusing L'Art Sacre, was influential in Miró, some noisy works by Tingue-L'Art Sacré, was influential in France in the '50s) urged the de Menils to buy modern art. At the time this meant Cezanne, Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Léger and Rou-

The show leaves aside some aspects of the collections and atof so-called primitive cultures.

should no doubt bear in mind the Dominique de Menil appears to be

frequent flashes of enthusiasm that attracted by the idea of perennia led to this impressive gathering of lity: "Time future contained in works of quality. "For a long time," time past," in the words of T. S. says Dominique de Menil in the Eliot quoted in the catalog. But this catalog. I rejected the idea of a is an explanation after the fact. The "collection." The very word struck de Menils bought things because me as pretentious . . . but from they liked them. We cannot expect

The botanizing, then, has we can imagine what it is that atbrought together a broad variety of styles. The best work is no doubt that of American artists of the '50s - Mark Rothko and Clyfford Still among them. The American miniprofessional reasons in the early proach than was intended. Yves Klein is represented, and there is a At the time, Jean de Menil made very line Wifredo Lam. Nor are the manifestations of art in their more attractive works necessarily by the most famous artists: Luis Fernandez, for instance, is reprely, two expressive Egyptian funereal portraits of the Roman period and a collection of American Indian, pre-Columbian and Eskimo objects that includes some striking

Collections of this sort are sometempts to concentrate on certain thing of an intimate affair. It is not domains: Western art prior to the assembled with the intention of be-Renaissance, European and Amerining encyclopedic or didactic. Of can art of this century, and the art course someone who has been collecting art for 40 years will have an In viewing such a selection one idea of what it has been about,



David Smith work, 1962.

## Prices Swing Wildly on Islamic Works

Extraordinary leaps and bounds modest £947.

There was a

Souren Melikian

within the same session, as in However, the momentum nearly Wednesday's auction of "Islamic broke when the first star piece Works of Art. Carpets and Tex- failed to sell, illustrating the highly tiles" at Sotheby's. The beginning speculative nature of the market. was difficult. Several 9th- or 10th- century bowls from the eastern Iranian city of Neyshabur went uncertainty special several se

price patterns remain as striking as as part of the Edwin Binney 3d collection in Washington, sold for a £19,500.

There was an improvement when a rare dish, decorated in copper enamels, but of which about onefifth was missing, which was ascribed to Egypt and given a 10thsession to another, or sometimes century date, ascended to £7.588.

sold. Bidding stopped way below central rosette on the ivory ground, the low estimates printed in the which must have been of considercatalog. Other pieces, such as a able beauty once. It has, alas, been large bowl decorated with a round put together from fragments. What of goats that went for £914 was once a delicate off-white (\$1,290), sold just above the low ground now has the appearance of estimates or even below. A bowl a puzzle with unpleasant variations with a horse in green, yellow and in tonality. Stimulated by its rarity brown enamels went for £557, 20 and by Sotheby's estimates.

bowl, with unusual and remarkable

Later, one of the rarest pieces of glish painter Tilly Kettle. pottery in the sale, well preserved. became brisker, culminating estimate with a remarkable 17th-century record £18,955.

dealers have failed to sell directly bought-in items.

A different situation prevails where miniatures and manuscripts are concerned. Unlike objets d'art, which in the main have reached the market in this century as a result of market in this century as a result of illicit excavation that has devastate Cable Cars ed Iran and Afghanistan and to a the East and in the West. They have been studied by scholars for longer and are on the whole better understood. There are more established painting from Iran. Islamic India and Turkey. Prices have been going steadily up for years. If the dwindling supply of quality works does not altogether dry up, they should be cars in the street," said January and Januar continue to do so, as new buyers have joined the field.

Until recently the driving force behind the rise of the prices for Indian and Turkish miniatures was a small community of Western collectors backed by museums, with the exception of one Eastern collector. In the last few years, more Easterners, mostly established in the West, have become involved. Last month, at a Drouot sale conscript of historic importance completed in 1595 came up for sale. Two went to Iranian collectors \$75,000). The Turks for their part have started collecting their own objets d'art in the last decade but do not yet display a corresponding interest in early Turkish miniatures. There were no bids from Turkish buyers on the remarkable miniatures offered then at Drouot.

On Monday, at Sotheby's sale of "Fine Manuscripts and Miniatures," the best early Turkish specimen of calligraphy characteristically went to an English institution. The Victoria and Albert Museum judiciously acquired an important firman, or imperial edict, of Sultan Mehmet IV, dated 1081 of the

International Herald Tribune percent less than Sotheby's low esONDON — As more buyers get imate in the catalog. Even wellinvolved in accordance by the catalog of the catalog in the catalog is accordance by the catalog is accordance by the catalog of the catalog is accordance by the catalog is accordan involved in acquiring paintings, manuscripts and objets d'art from the Islamic world, the oddities that have long characterized stylized bird, which was exhibited his reserve price at the 11th hour, uted to Rafael, the Armenian who and the object remained unsold at was court painter to three sultans. it went up to £16,500 despite some Minutes later an eastern Iranian restoration and slight cropping.

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The two Indian miniatures of calligraphy that makes it a museum some importance in the sale, done piece by any standard, barely creat- around 1620 after European moded a stir. Although well preserved. els. sold equally well, given their it sold for a mere £1.150. Here there imperfect condition, at £14.490 and was no crazy reserve price. Such a £12,260 respectively. A surprise contrast underlines the artificial price of just over £10,000 was paid nature of the price patterns in this for a large-size miniature done area.

around 1780 by an Indian artist It was by no means the only one. working in the manner of the En-

But the success of the sale was with glamorous provenance - the due largely to Arab bidding on Ko-Binney collection - and duly illus- ran manuscripts of various origins, trated in a reference book, did not mostly in fragmentary condition. A find a buyer above its reserve price. complete manuscript labeled "Ot-It was bought in at £7,500. From toman," i.e. Turkish, but obviously Sotheby's viewpoint, this failure Iranian as shown by the binding was more than made up by a string and the illuminated opening pages, of high prices that followed as bid-went up to £24,530, tripling the

Most interesting was the display century dish from Iran sold for a of interest in bibliophily pointed up by the £32,335 offered for a manu Seen in terms of art economics, it script of a falconry treatise. The sums up the unpredictable charac- expert pointed out in a typed salester of a fundamentally unhealthy room notice—correcting his cata-market. The reason is probably log entry—that the manuscript that a majority of the works sold at was not dated 1223, but merely copauctions come from dealers. Re- ied at some later date from a many serves set by vendors in this field script of that date. The paper rules are not so much designed to protect out any date earlier than the 16th the minimum price a vendor may be entitled to expect as to ensure more likely. This makes the price the desired markup. The commer- astonishing, for hithertho many cial provenance of the objets d'art scripts from the Middle East that further explains why some give an have no artistic ment have not aimpression of dejà vu. Pieces that tracted a great deal of attention.

More surprises are likely to take are sent in for sale at auction where place in this field, where prices rethey sometimes also fail to sell. sult much more from the genuit Wednesday's sale was no exception. Hence the 34-percent rate of in the area of objets d'art.

# San Francisco lesser degree Syria, manuscripts have been collected at all times in Back for Test

SAN FRANCISCO - The Streets of San Francisc collectors who know what they are hummed Thursday with a soundoing with regard to miniature that hasn't been heard in I months: the whirr and jingle of th' California coastal city's cable cars

"From now on, there will be cable cars in the street," said Jan-Neilson, spokeswoman for the \$58.1-million cable car renovation "People can see them - but they can't ride them,"

Rides begin June 1. Until then, the cars will be around for tests

torists honked, a shiny, refurbished cable car clanged five blocks down the steep Nob Hill. The test was a "wonderful" success, said Matt ducted by the Oger-Dumont group, four miniatures of a Turkish manucable car project

"If you happened to be on California Street, you might have heard based in Geneva, including the it hum," Neilson said. "The best most expensive one, sold for a re- place to hear it is in the undercord 605,000 francs (about ground room of the car barn, Down there, it jingles."

The cable cars, which have been scaling the city's ups and downs since 1873, were shut down Sept. 22, 1982.

Rome Turns 2,737

The Associated Press ROME — Mayor Ugo Vetere led the celebrations for the 2,737th

## The 'Emotional Situations' of Howard Hodgkin

By John Russell

even where we do not share them

tracted them and why they felt

Enthusiastic collectors are an

important part of the process that

brings art into being. The de

particularly stimulating element in

the artistic life of Houston --- and

of Paris, for that matter. Aside

from assembling their collections,

they have stimulated the public

adopted city, where they commis-

sioned the construction of the

Rothko chapel and are currently

building the museum (according to

plans by Renzo Piano, one of the

architects of the Pompidou Center)

that will ultimately receive the col-

lections that have been their labor

impelled to buy.

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The English painter Howard Hodgkin, 51, does not have a large international constituency of the kind that is kept in order by a cabal of dealers and curators, fed with a continuous and large-scale output, and stoked with promotional material and an occasional well-timed appearance in the auction rooms.

On the contrary, Hodgkin has the greatest trouble in bringing himself to sign a contract with any dealer. His output was minute until lately (as were the paintings themselves, by the standards of the day). His work is loved by those who own it, and it never comes up at auction. But it has made its way, all the ame. When he last showed in New York, at Knoedler's in May 1981, it did not seem extravagant that Lawrence Gowing — painter, critic, historian and the author of a canonical book on Vermeer — should say in his foreword to the catalog that Hodgkin was "a painter more naturally and effortlessly original, more entirely himself, than anyone else

Forewords of that kind can be merely a form of campaign rhetoric, to be trashed as soon as the exhibition has closed. But 1984 would seem to be the year in which that judgment will be submitted for wider approval. Howard Hodgkin has an exhibition of new paintings that opened Friday at Knoedler. As of the first week in June his work will occupy the whole of the British pavilion at the Venice Bien-

kind of free hand that was more Hodgkin thinks of people as interna Secession, or in the years when Where we live, and how we live -Raoul Dufy worked for Paul Poiret these things are the sum of oursel. It is one of the peculiarities, and in Paris, than in our time. His scen-ery and costumes for "Night Mu-selves, in his view, just as much as the nuance of our handshake, the the nuance of our handshake, the sic," a ballet choreographed for the Ballet Rambert by Richard Alston, of our stride. ater. He has worked to great effect in the middle ground between painting and printmaking.

Painting people, and painting the rooms in which they live and the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens that they look to get a middle ground between the gardens the garde painting and printmaking.

His subject matter is what it always was - people in rooms, in gardens, in public parks, sitting above the Bay of Naples or op-pressed by the heat of India.



"In a Hot Country" (1979-83) by Howard Hodgkin (right).

distinguished feature of English of appearances. I paint representa-18th-century painting.

Hodgkin's paintings are as often tions. as not about indoor and outdoor

can of course be journeyman work of no more than documentary interest. Hodgkin could do work of that kind, if he felt like it, and indeed he has sometimes begun with a methodical and straightforward drawing of the subject that The paintings are portraits of the has tempted him. But there is a environment as much as of the peofundamental difference, and

tional pictures of emotional situa-

There is an intensely subjective, spaces, and the interaction between not to say idiosyncratic element in them. As in many a painting by the paintings that result. The inter-Pierre Bonnard, the outdoors action between one human being Hodgkin recently produced a comes indoors and the indoors and another is the most compelling make a run for the outdoors. This is thing there is, whether in the novel. London, designing furniture, wall in part a matter of formal structure, on the stage or at the movies. In painting it is not so often tackled common in the heyday of the Vien- locked with their environment. ple concerned — the painter — is the painter as manipulator. What is going on in the picture seems to act on its own, against all the odds.

"To be an artist now," he said not long ago to the English critic David Sylvester, "you have to make your own language, and for me that has taken a very long time. Gradually, as you make your own language, the more you learn to do, the more you can do and the more you can include."

environment as much as of the peo-ple themselves. In fact there edi-ple themselves. In fact there edi-themselves are di-themselves are di-thought once defined that differ-maximum emotional intensity with rectly descended from the "converence. "I am a representational the minimum of definition." It was voluptuous images sation pieces" that were a painter, "he said, "but not a painter always a daring ambition, and iniby an Englishman.



tially there were few who made it out at all clearly. But the paintings that looked cryptic in the 1960s now look perfectly straightforward. just as the paintings of the last year or two look like some of the most voluptuous images ever produced

Muslim era, or A. D. 1670, for

birthday of Rome, which legend says was founded by Romulus in 753 B.C. The "birthday" is April 21. However, the celebrations were held Wednesday to avoid confliciing with the Easter weekend.

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In short, what seems to be happening at the cost of \$16 million

is David Lean inventing his version of Forster's invention of his version of a colonial version of India — the British Raj of the 1920s - with most claims to historical veracity "The Raj." Lean said on the veranda of another colonial heritage self-aggrandizement to the importing of endless bottles of Shippam's cheerfully abandoned.

etation - Tve purposely overdone it. I'm sure that if I'd done it as it really was, it would have been terribly boring. But then, of course, I don't think film has anything to waited three months for a proper riddle of the story: Are advances of do with reality." After "Lawrence of Arabia,"

The old India hands will complain have been achieved. about the designs on the elephants' achievements in the East, as they did when Forster ruthlessly carica-

cloud formation? The Bridge on the River Kwai, logistics for crowd scenes with hun"Doctor Zhivago" and 12 other dreds of extras, the construction of "Doctor Zhivago" and 12 other dreds of extras, the construction of films, the 76-year-old Lean is used mammoth sets, was a task so formito controversy. He better be, be- dable that without Lean's indefaticause this one will blow up a storm. gable sense of humor it couldn't

"Smashing people", he says, tusks, as they complained about "wonderfully good-natured. After Forster's inaccuracies in 1924; the every take tremendous clapping Colonel Blimps will see the film as and cheering goes on. It's been another put-down for Britain's civil quite a lot of fun."

tured their bloated power-blinded years ago I had a go at Gandhi, with Alec Guinness, but I didn't have a good script. And I've always wanted to make a film in India — I don't think anybody has made a good Indian film, but I haven't seen the new ones; they'll be good trailers for mine - so when I saw the stage play in London I tried to get the rights, but Forster wasn't sell-

pass as a Mountbatten figure want to encourage the viewpoint that sees the whites as villains in a already begun. An eight-page It's a wonderful film about races, spread in a Sunday magazine has but I didn't want to accused Lean of accused to the accused Lean of everything from temporary political statement nor show how the situation described in the book to some extent still Meat and Fish Paste to feed his holds true of India. It's not balance hungry crew of imported British I want, like Forster, but a quality of technicians. Journalists keep ask- uncertainty, rather like real life." He has stuck to this quality of

> a sexual nature made to the young all the others of his breed, would ans. She takes off on an elaborate picnic trip with one and, as Lean puts it, "it's you who has to decide whether she fantasized the whole vances to her, or if she invented the advances because she was in such a good ones, understandably. Then he pretended he didn't know what happened in the caves. I think I will

stick with the same story." He's not particularly worried about having made changes compared to the original, nor about being accused of avoiding the politing, and I'm not a good presser. I ical significance. On the latter he think he'd had a bad time with the feels it's just a matter of fashion.

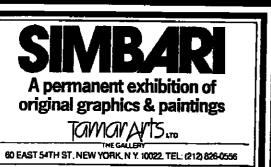
'20s; now it's out of fashion. Actu- set. suave artistic and social stance, with his Oxford accent and topped by his regal white mane, could easily pass as a Mounthatten figure.

I don't happen to think that the ally, what I have done is the book. but emphasized a little more. I've idots, it's just that they did some awful things. But I certainly don't women. There's no doubt about it.

Lean has written his own script; working three years on it. Besides the supplies of the could easily pass as a Mounthatten figure. women. There's no doubt about it. Ashcroft as Mrs. Moore, the enig-The old saying is correct — the matic older friend to Adelal; James women lost us the empire. I don't Fox as Fielding; Nigel Havers as

they got a little bit above themtheir 12 servants and felt pretty do. They didn't read, they had af-

think, though, that this is basically Ronny Heaslop, the stodgy magisa sexual story, though there is sexual al motivation. But that's not what creates aggression, it's just that the creates aggression, it's just that the creates aggression it is in th selves. They got pretty bored with meaning, with the weight of his superior. They didn't know what to both in the film and in the story it



#### David Lean's Passage to the Cinema of E.M. Forster's 'Passage to India' Lean for the sixth time and adding another laurel to his crown of impersonations. wives and their racial intolerance: book; people said he was terribly and the liberals will see it as India maligned by a man who in his "I don't happen to think that the By Gideon Bachmann

International Heruld Tribune

BANGALORE India — The lanky Adela Quested, the character at the center of E.M. Forster's "A Passage to India." about whom its author said that "the gentleman is more attractive than the lady." is now Judy Davis. an Australian export against whom an Australian export against whom nobody could plausibly launch accusations.

The Marabar caves, where the dreamed or real sexual assault, which is the book's dramatic pivot. was supposed to have occurred, had to be blasted from rock by David Lean's technicians, much to the chagrin of the local conservationists. And the ancient, smiling Brahmin in his white dhoti dancing his ritual ablutions on the stone circle under that jacaranda, aglow in burning spring blue, is really Sir Alec Guinness, doing a stint for

**AUCTION SALES** 



HALI The International Journal of Oxiental Corpora & Turdies offers the fullest & most authorizative coverage of the world of Oriental carpets & techloe, Luvishly Bustreted. More details from D. Hobbs, Dept. H. Kingagets House, Kingagets Place, London NWS 4TA, England.

ing him if this is his swan song and isn't he the man known to have uncertainty in handling the central

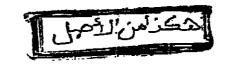
Organizing 130 technicians, the British woman in the cave? She is in thing, if, in fact, he did make adstate that she wanted them. Forster did make an attempt to write a scene where Aziz makes sexual approaches; two attempts, not very

"Colonialism was in fashion in the fairs - rather like people on a film

tor Benerjee as Aziz, marvelously agile, easily hurt, naive and wellcountry's pride on his shoulders,



Victor Banerjee as Aziz in "A Passage to India."



## Herald Eribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

TURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 21-22, 1984

#### **ECONOMIC SCENE**

#### **World Cooperation Needed** To Cut Rates, Boost Growth

By LEONARD SILK New York Times Service

EW YORK — The "other" U.S. deficit, the trade deficit, has been soaring. As recently as 1975 the United States ran a trade surplus of \$8.9 billion. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, however, U.S. imports toeeded exports by about \$30 billion a year. In 1983 the trade eficit doubled to \$60 billion, and in the first quarter of this year was running at an annual rate of \$120 billion.

There are plenty of reasons for the recent deterioration, startig with the overly strong dollar. From 1980 to early this year, the ollar rose by an average of about 50 percent in comparison with the currencies of the 10 other major industrial countries. This has ade American goods expensive for foreigners and foreign goods

More protectionism

neap for Americans. The big ederal budget deficit, by taking interest rates high, has elped to keep the dollar

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will only increase rong.
The penetration of foreign joblessness, hurt oods into the U.S. market as wiped out hundreds of international links. nousands of American jobs. tephen S. Roach, senior

conomist of Morgan Stanley & Co., estimates that imports of apital goods have risen seven times faster in the current economrecovery than in the recoveries that followed the 1969-70 and 973-75 recessions. Imports of consumer goods have risen twice s fast than in the two earlier recoveries. That surge also resulted rom a much stronger recovery in the United States than abroad. The distress of the developing countries - heavily burdened

with debt and short of foreign exchange — has meant cutbacks in heir imports from the United States and other industrial counries. They cannot service their debts at high interest rates and aise their imports, especially with their exports constrained. And weak world demand for oil has forced the oil-exporting ountries to cut their imports from the United States and other

In a speech made earlier this month in Düsseldorf, Arthur F. Burns, the former Federal Reserve chairman who is ambassafor to West Germany, said: "The marketplace is already releasng forces that before long will diminish the American trade leficit was rarely shared by American businessmen, farmers, workers or politicians - "particularly in an election year." He all it is the virus of protectionism spreading to Europe, still suffering

rom high unemployment. He urged both the European countries and the United States to Dall deduce their protection and subsidization of agriculture, which nave caused a heavy strain on government and family budgets alike. He warned that farm protection was threatening to unleash new inflationary pressures — directly, by raising food prices, and ndirectly, by repercussions on labor markets.

The European Community's disposal of its farm surpluses hrough subsidized sales in world markets, Mr. Burns said, has ntensified friction with the United States.

And the threat to world trade in steel, machinery, machine Atools, textiles, footware, copper and other products is serious and growing as a result of protectionism, the developing counries' foreign-exchange problems and sluggishness in the world economy, aggravated by high interest rates.

How can the threat be averted? Lectures against protectionism nave become boringly familiar and seem to do little good. At best they may slow, but not reverse, the march to protection. The only effective solution is to attack the underlying condi-

tions of excessive world debt burdens, high interest rates, sluggish economic growth, unemployment and excess capacity, which are causing nations to wall themselves in.

When workers see their jobs vanish and businessmen see their enterprises threatened, it is almost impossible for them to think in long-range terms or to realize that their future is linked to the well-being of others. If the protectionist trend continues, howevar, it will not cure the unemployment problem but will exacerbate it, increase inflation, retard the growth of real output in all countries and worsen political relations among them.

In an interdependent world, nations cannot solve their problems one by one. The delinking of national industries that results from protectionism now in process needs to give way to cooperative action to bring down interest rates, strengthen economic growth, bolster the debtor countries and expand their opportunities both to export and to import.

This is going to take strong economic leadership. But thus far such leadership has been lacking.

## A Former Exile Comes to the Aid of Argentina

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service BUENOS AIRES - He is the dean of Third World economists, the man who wrote the book on development as he led the poorer countries of the Southern Hemisphere in demanding a new world economic order that would break their dependency on the richer

Now 83, and after nearly four decades as an international figure living outside his country, Raul Prebisch has returned home to Argentina and is still making waves.

It was Mr. Prebisch, as special economic adviser to President Raul Alfonsin, who privately negotiated the broad outlines of an Argentine austerity plan two weeks ago with the International Monetary Fund. That plan gave international banks, the Reagan administration and four Latin countries the assurance they wanted before signing a \$500-million package designed to rescue Argentina from overdue interest on its \$45-billion foreign debt.

This week, as point man for a reluctant Mr. Alfonsin, Mr. Prébisch broke the news to Argentines of the coming austerity, raising a

Mr. Prébisch, introduced by Mr. Alfonsin, bluntly told reporters, and later, congressmen, that the government's generous wage in-creases had been "bad policy," generating the ever-higher inflation that last month hit an annual rate of 479 percent. Economics Minister Bernardo Grinspun, who was in Washington negotiating with the IMF, had recently delayed retroactive raises to make up for inflation from monthly to quarterly adjustments.

That was not enough, Mr. Prébisch said: "We have to look for other

The opposition Peronist Party, plus many leaders from Mr. Alfonsin's Radical Party, saw that statement as a red flag indicating that Mr. Alfonsin was backing off his repeated promise to raise real wages 6 to 11 percent this year. Some Peronists attacked the IMF negotiations as a sellout to the United States and international banks to refinance the country's debt.

Mr. Alfonsin, however, told 100 Radical congressmen Wednesda at a barbecue at the presidential residence that he would uphold his promise, but he did not say how. Senior officials privately said Mr. Alfonsin accepts the need for greater austerity but is looking for the most politically palatable way to institute it.

"The president is a great admirer of Dr. Prébisch," a senior official said. "He listens to him closely."

It might seem strange that the voice for tougher spending controls is the economist often identified with the policies behind inefficient

U.S. Maritime Agency

By Howard Kurtz

and Michael Isikoff

Washington Post Service

Maritime Administration has set

up a series of "phantom" compa-

nies in an unusual effort to forestall

a \$231-million default that could

ing fund.

wipe out the agency's ship-financ-

Four federally insured tankers,

ing future business, were recently

turned over by the maritime agency to a private company called GEN

Marine Co., a holding company

According to internal docu-

ments, the maritime agency will be

by an insurance fund that is rapidly

tion, temporary or otherwise, the

money will be gone," said Edward

Fitzgerald, deputy assistant admin-

dispose of them last year after ex-

pected contracts to import liquefied

istrator of the maritime agency.

"Without some sort of a solu-

with no real assets.

WASHINGTON — The U.S.

**Sets Up Phantom Firms** 

which have been idle for years and work for the ships transporting for-

have no apparent prospects for do-eign natural gas, but so far has been

meaning a default is likely in 12. Co. to set up a private company

All four tankers had been owned DSN Marine Co., another Dela-by El Paso Co., but it decided to ware company. And all of that

natural gas from Algeria failed to Nuter, for whom two of the compa-

materialize. Because they were nies are named.

built with federal loan guarantees, El Paso simply made a \$12-million

settlement with the Maritime Ad-

ministration and then turned over

One of the ships, the Columbia,

was damaged in a storm and is laid

The other three ships are laid up in Newport, Rhode Island. The

maritime agency is trying to find

unsuccessful. Payments to bond-

holders of the four ships are com-

ing from a \$90-million insurance

payment for the Columbia's acci-

enabled the agency to avoid having to pay off the bondholders immedi-

All the stock in GEN Marine is

owned by GPK Marine Co., a cor-

poration registered in Delaware.

All its stock, in turn, is owned by

run out next April.

the ships to the agency.



Raúl Prébisch

Third World state-run economies. Mr. Prebisch, however, has apparently not abandoned his view that the industrial "center" nations. particularly the United States, Japan and Europe, are unjustly selfish, dominating the underdeveloped nations by exploiting their relatively cheap natural resources.

This view has led the economist over the years to call for the regional integration of the Southern Hemisphere economies, restricion of multinational companies and establishment of trade barriers that would slow imports from developed countries and, ideally, force (Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

"Unless we raise the global rate

at least through next year.

Washington's Brookings Institu-

of other countries, are absolutely

insane." Mr. Brock said. "I don't

know what word to use that is more

10 Oil Firms Little Progress Seen

The companies charged Thursday that if all or part of the sale of Gulf of Mexico tracts is halted and not rescheduled, they will lose millions of dollars already spent pre-The request to intervene will be create incentives for Japanese com-

considered Monday when a federal panies to import European goods.

To try to avoid a default while it lins will hear arguments by Louisi- tests performed overseas. unable to pay the debt on the four sought business for the ships, the ana officials accusing the federal ships that is due in April 1985, maritime agency hired U.S. Corp. government of concentrating lease make good on pledges made last tions in 1983. sales of Louisiana's coast instead months. The four ships are covered that took title to the ships. That of spreading them among other coastal areas. The state claims that some of the actively to promote imports.

money going to the federal government from such leases rightfully

belongs to the state. The companies seeking to be-Amoco Production Co., Atlantic anese products." Richfield Co., Chevron U.S.A. company's stock is owned by Gar-vin P. Kiernan and Daniel S. Gulf Corp., Mobil Oil Corp., Phil-Nuter, for whom two of the compa-lips Petroleum Co., Shell Oil Co. and Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.

Fighting for

NEW ORLEANS - Ten major

oil companies have asked to inter-

state of Louisiana to stop Tues-

for oil and gas exploration.

paring bids for the tracts.

Lease Sale

up on the James River in Virginia, day's federal lease sale of 35 million

where it is likely to be sold for scrap. offshore acres (14 million hectares)

**After EC-Japan Talks** 

day to move more quickly to open its product and financial markets. vene against a lawsuit filed by the saying that "every passing day means Europe is losing money to Japan." But he held out little hope ties of foreign banks and insurance of much progress. Raymond Phan Van Phi, the EC

director in charge of relations with Japan, told officials during a week of talks here that the community wanted Japan to reduce tariffs, order government agencies to buy more foreign-made equipment, and

dent, but that money is expected to judge hears the state suit.

He also said Japan is lagging in less than 1 perc run out next April.

U.S. District Judge Robert Colaccepting the data from product exports to Japan.

lear by Prime Minister Yasuhiro

with "administrative guidance" from the Japanese government so that European goods could be purcome involved in the case are chased "at prices equivalent to Jap-

The EC has called for the adop-

procedures, the opening of finanand measures against the counterfeiting of brand names.

Mr. Phan Van Phi said Japan exercises tight control on the activicompanies, which he said are "perfectly and fully competitive world- and trade barriers.

in product standards. But Europebeen largely unimplemented, or else are so narrow that they affect trade delicit with them in half." He also said Japan is lagging in less than 1 percent of European

Japan had a record \$10.4-billion He said he asked the Japanese to trade surplus with the 10 EC na-

Mr. Phan Van Phi said that while Nakasone that Japan would move European exports to Japan innot only to open its markets but creased by about 25 percent from January to March this year, "at this relatively high in comparison with He suggested this be carried out rate it would take us 13 years to bridge that gap."

■ German-Japanese Accord

West German and Japanese said, "My only hope is that the businessmen agreed Friday to strengthen industrial cooperation excessively conservative because to help the world economic recovery, The Associated Press reported than that." from Tokyo. No specific steps were standardization and certification announced.



**Budget Deficits** 

**Brock Declares** 

Are 'Insane,'

The Associated Press

representative, William E. Brock.

He was commenting in an interview published Thursday in The governments [borrowing to finance their deficits], all we can expect to see is an increase in interest rates and a reduction in the availability "Our deficits, and those of a lot of capital, and that foretells terribly difficult times ahead."

Another top administration official, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, said Thursday that he has become "very confident" Congress will soon come up with a deficitcutting package acceptable to President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Regan has said his department can find no direct relationship between deficits and interest rates. But he, too, had harsh words about the deficits.

In a speech prepared for the Na-tional Conference of Black Mayors in St. Louis, he said. "We are very TOKYO — A European Com-munity official urged Japan on Fri-form of Japan's distribution system cognizant of the impact large defi-

cits could have in later years." Mr. Brock, turning his attention specifically to Japan, said in his interview. "For far too long the Japanese simply protected their industries" through various subsidies

However, even though current Last year. Tokyo announced Japanese leaders are trying to open market-opening measures includ-ing tariff reductions and revisions said, "in all honesty, if the Japanese were to remove all trade barriers an officials say these changes have today, in the next two years that step would do no more than cut our

> "The other half of the equation is not in Japan, it's here," he said. "It's the strength of the dollar, and it is in the fact that some of our industries got out of competitive

Mr. Brock said he believed the value of the dollar would remain other nations' currencies this year.

"This portends further trade difficulties for us in 1985," he said. As for this year's trade deficit, he

excessively conservative because the 1984 number could be higher The U.S. trade deficit reached a record \$69.4 billion last year.

#### **CURRENCY RATES**

Late interbank rates on April 19/20, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at noon EST. 
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Call Options WASHINGTON — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has

AT&T Plans

unveiled two new long-distance calling options, one of which would allow consumers to place an hour's worth of calls to any part of the United States for a set monthly fee. The new plan, called "Reach Out

America," has two parts. Under the first, customers could place an hour's worth of calls after 11 P.M. and on weekends for a monthly fee of \$10. The second option would require a monthly fee of \$11.50 and would provide the same hour's allotment of calls during night and weekend hours plus

for calls dialed during evening hours from 5 P.M. to 11 P.M. The plans were presented Thursday in a filing to the Federal Communications Commission, which must give its approval before AT&T can offer them to custom-

an additional 15 percent discount

The options could well place additional pressure on competitors like MCI Communications Corp. match the options or offer new discounts of their own.

The plan represents a major de-parture from AT&T's long-standing practice of offering averaged long-distance rates that include a distance variable for the call, and thus the FCC's response cannot be predicted. Besides distance, AT&T's existing long-distance rates are based on the duration of the call, time of day and day of

Kenneth Levy, the deputy chief of the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau, where the proposal was filed, said the agency would have no comment on the matter.

AT&T proposed to introduce the new service in June, but the FCC has the authority to extend that implementation date if it needs time for further review.

## Troubled Utility in New Hampshire Long-Distance Omits Payout on Common, Preferred

By Matthew L. Wald

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Public Service Co. of New Hampshire has omitted dividends on both common and preferred stock for the first quarter. The utility, squeezed by rising costs at the Seabrook nuclear power project, also ordered more layoffs and salary reductions, for a total saving of \$38 million this year.

The company's auditors say Public Service may be in default by next week unless it is able to secure additional credit. The company has a 35.5-percent share in the Seabrook reactors, which are over budget by \$6 billion to \$8 billion, depending on the estimate used. Public Service is building the reactors as the head of a group of New England utilities.

In an announcement late Thursday, Robert J. Harrison, president and chief executive of Public Service, said the board had acted with "extreme regret" to omit the divi-dend, which will save about \$30 million this quarter.

Mr. Harrison also said the company would save \$8 million a year through early retirements, attrition and GTE Corp.'s GTE-Sprint to and layoffs to trim the company's non-Seabrook work force by 200 people, or 11 percent, and through salary cuts of 10 to 15 percent for those earning more than \$35,000. Fees paid to outside directors will also be cut, he said.

On Wednesday, the company laid off 5,200 workers at Seabrool I and stopped work there; that plant is about 75 percent complete. Work on Seabrook 2, which is 25 percent complete, had been sus-

**Market Closings** 

Most financial markets and many banks in Europe, North America and Asia were closed for the Good Friday holiday. Exchanges in Milan, Tokyo and Kuala Lumpur were open. Markets in Hong Kong were to close Saturday.

After the two announcements, she said, if the company omits divi-Moody's Investors Service lowered dends for four consecutive quarits ratings on Public Service pre- ters, holders of preferred shares ferred stock to Caa, from triple B. would have the right to elect direc-Moody's rates the utility's first- tors to the board. The common stock dividend had

mortgage bonds Ba-3, its general mortgage and refunding bonds double B and its debentures and Eurobond notes triple B. All the ratings are below investment grade.

omission of the dividend on pre-traded on the New York Stock Exferred stock does not represent a change, closed at \$5.125 Thursday, default by the company. However, down 25 cents.

Dividend payments on preferred stocks varied by issue. According to Myra Barradas, a The utility has about 66.000 spokesman for the company, the shareholders. The common stock, The utility has about 66,000

been 53 cents a quarter since 1979.

Avis œux Porteurs de Parts du fonds commun de placement luxembourgeois

COMETE La Valeur d'Inventaire sera déterminée dorénavant chaque se-

De même, les parts seront émises et rachetées chaque vendredi. Les prochaines dates d'évaluation seront donc les 27 avril et 4 mai et ensuite chaque vendredi (ouvrable).

Avis aux Porteurs de Parts du fonds commun de placement luxembourgeois METEORE

La Valeur d'Inventaire sera déterminée darénavant chaque se-De même, les parts seront émises et rachetées chaque mercredi.

Avis aux Porteurs de Parts du fonds commun de placement luxembourgeois

Les prochaines dates d'évaluation seront donc les 25 avril et 2 mai et

ensuite chaque mercredi (ouvrable).

**PLEIADES** La Valeur d'Inventaire sera déterminée dorénavant chaque se-

De même, les parts seront émises et rachetées chaque mercredi. Les prochaines dates d'évaluation seront danc les 25 avril et 2 mai et ensuite chaque mercredi (ouvrable),

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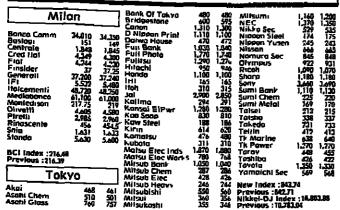
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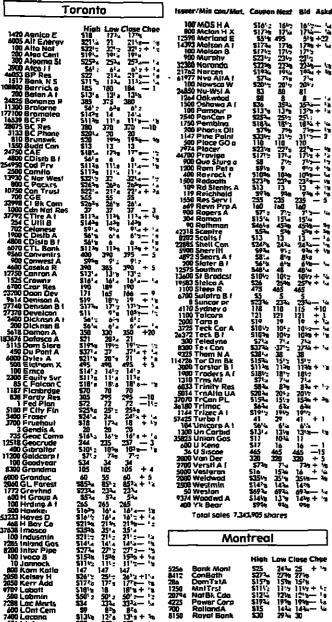
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Canadian Stock Markets

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#### **BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

#### **ITT Cites Exchange Rates** In 42% Drop in Earnings

has blamed a 42-percent slump in first-quarter earnings on unfavorable foreign currency effects and insurance underwriting losses related to unusual weather damage. ITT earned \$79 million, or 52

cents a share, in the quarter, down from \$137 million, or 92 cents a share, a year earlier.

First-quarter revenue rose 4.2 percent to \$5 billion, from \$4.8 billion. Insurance and finance operations accounted for \$1.6 billion of revenue in the latest quarter. compared with \$1.5 billion a year

The weakening of the dollar against European currencies reduced net income in the latest quarter by \$16 million, or 11 cents a share, ITT said. Foreign-exchange translation in the 1983 quarter had bolstered earnings by \$17.3 million, or 12 cents a share.

ITT also cited weather-related insurance claims at its Hartford Fire Insurance Co. subsidiary. A March storm on the East Coast of the United States brought record claims of \$15 million against the insurance company.

Rand V. Araskog, ITT chairman, said that despite the downturn in first-quarter earnings, the company continues to expect that full-year earnings will be "significantly better" than those of the previous

**COMPANY NOTES** 

come in the first quarter plunged 33

a share, a year earlier. The chair-

and that about \$90 million of these

loans were placed on a nonaccrual

status, which reduced earnings by

28 cents a share. He said the bank

year-end but that quarterly earn-

Asian Commodities

Ask 1,650 1,530 1,396 1,200 1,100 1,100 1,050 1,050

Bid 1.415 1.460 1.280 1,100 1,020 1,020 1,020 950 950

expects these loans to be current by par value.

NEW YORK — International the 1984 quarter was \$5.7 billion.
Telephone and Telegraph Corp. compared with \$5.4 billion at the end of the 1983 quarter. Excluding

#### ■ ITT Unit Trades With Soviet

A Swedish subsidiary of ITT has been buying computer parts from the Soviet Union and assembling them for resale to the Russians, United Press International reported Thursday from Stockholm.

"We have bought components for several thousand dollars in the Soviet Union," Gosta Eriksson of Standard Radio and Telefon AB was quoted as saying by the daily Dagens Nyheter.

"Because we'll export them back to the Soviets, it is good for them to have their own familiar components in our products, intercom equipment," said Mr. Eriksson. He said he believed the sale did not violate U.S. embargoes on computer trade to East-bloc nations.

The ITT subsidiary produces

modern units for Sweden's state-owned telephone monopoly as well as for sale abroad. President Ronald Reagan recently mentioned Sweden as one of 12 nations to be reviewed by U.S. officials for possibly infringing U.S. limits on technology trade to

year may be somewhat volatile as

Burlington Northern Inc., the

rized common stock to 300 million

shares from 100 million and the

creation of a new class of 50 million

shares of preferred stock without

Consolidated Rail Corp.'s dead-

line for new purchase offers has

been set for June 18, Transportauon Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole

said. Last June a group of Contail

employees offered to purchase the government-owned Northeast U.S.

carrier and last week a second offer

came from Alleghany Corp. of New York, a maker and distributor

inland Steel Co., the fifth-larges

U.S. steelmaker, reported profit of

\$2 million, or two cents a share, for

the first quarter, its first quarterly

of industrial fasteners.

the Soviet bloc.

Bank of Boston Corp.'s net in- ings through the remainder of this

percent, to \$24.9 million, or \$1.31 a loans go on nonaccrual status, then

share, from \$37.1 million, or \$2.04 go off as payments are received.

man. William L. Brown, said the largest U.S. rail system, with inter-

majority of the corporation's \$290 esis in oil and natural gas, said that million in "cross-border" loans to shareholders at the annual meeting

Argentina are to the private sector approved an increase in the autho-

#### IBM Confirms PCjr Sales Are Short of Target New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp, has acknowledged for the first time that sales of its PCjr home computer were falling short of the

company's expectations. "In April, demand for the PCjr has been variable, and is not growing quite as rapidly as we expected," a spokesman for the company said Thursday in response to inquiries.

The statement seemed to confirm reports from dealers that consumers were finding the new machine too expensive and difficult to work with because of limited memory and a small keyboard.

IBM said that sales in the first quarter "met our expecta-tions." Analysts noted, however, that dealers committed themselves to receiving a set number of the machines for the first quarter when the PCjr was

The company denied recent reports that a price cut on the computer is near, prompted by the expected introduction next week of a portable version of the Apple Ile computer, made by Apple Computer Inc. IBM also declined to say if improvements in the PCjr are being

profit in more than two years. The

earnings contrast to a loss of \$20

million in the first quarter of 1983.

million, from \$669.6 million a year

were not disclosed.

## Texas Instruments' Profit Soared in the First Quarter

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Texas Instruments Inc., recovering from huge losses in the home computer business last year, has reported that net income for the first quarter in-creased more than tenfold, to \$79.8 million, from \$7.1 million a year

The Dallas-based company re-ported revenue of \$1.34 billion, up 14.5 percent from \$1.17 billion a

#### Warner Says Net **Grew Sharply**

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Warner Communications Inc. has reported a first-quarter loss of \$35.7 million from continuing operations, almost double the first-quarter loss of \$18.9 million a year before.

An after-tax gain in this year's quarter of \$66.6 million from the sale of the company's cosmetics and fragrance division produced net income of \$30.9 million, or 44 cents a share.

First-quarter revenue of \$726 million represented a decline of 17 percent from revenue of \$869.4 million in the 1983 quarter.

The company's Atari video game operation posted a \$34.9-million operating loss for the quarter, nar-rower than the \$45.6-million loss a year earlier.

# percent stake in the French compa-ny for 75 million French francs

#### Sales for the Chicago-based company jumped 31 percent, to \$878.4 to take three years to complete, AT&T-Olivetti Transaction Interlake Inc., a metals, materials

(\$9.2 million). The sale is expected

WASHINGTON - The U.S.

handling and packaging company of Oak Brook, Illinois, said it has sold its Feralco SA unit in Paris to Justice Department has approved private French interests. Terms American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s purchase of 100 million Laverda, a Fiat Trattori SpA shares of Olivetti SpA for about subsidiary, and Braud, a French \$260 million, a department spokesharvester maker, have signed an man said.

His second wife, Eliana, is Chilean,

and he is still editor of the quarterly

published by the Economic Com-

mission for Latin America, based

The key now is to reduce infla-

tion through drastic budget cuts, he

said. In extraordinary direct nego-

tiations with Jacques de Larosière.

the IMF managing director, he worked out the outline of the aus-

terity program in just two days. It

includes cutting the deficit from 18

percent of the gross national prod-

uct in the last quarter of 1983 to 6 percent in the first quarter of next

Gold Options (prices in S/02.)

in Santiago.

#### J. Fred Bucy, the company's president. Thursday attributed the company's recovery largely to the sharp increase in the price of semiconductors, which have been in

The turnaround came after a disastrous year in which Texas In-

struments lost \$145 million after its home computer got caught in a price war. In October, after Atari. Timex and Mattel also lost hundreds of millions of dollars in the market, Texas Instruments discontinued its home-computer opera-

This quarter, the company benefited from the withdrawal Earnings included 41 cents a share from the sale of the remaining home computers, peripherals and soft-ware to third-party vendors, who are selling them to the company's installed base of more than I million home computer users.

#### Shell Says SEC Again Rejects Tax Payments year ago. Per-share earnings were \$3.32, also up tenfold from 30 cents

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches HOUSTON - Shell Oil Co. sain Thursday the Securities and Ex change Commission had again re jected any payments to help em ployee-shareholders offset the tar consequences of accepting the Royal Dutch/Shell tender offer.

Under its offer for the 30.6 per cent of Shell Oil that it does no own. Royal Dutch/Shell had of fered extra payments to the 28.000 Shell employees holding stock through a Shell retirement fund.

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Royal Dutch/Shell withdrew\_the offer of extra payments last weel after the SEC staff threatened to take court action to block the tender offer. The SEC insists tha all shareholders be treated equally. Shell Oil has called the Royal Dutch/Shell offer inadequate. But the company has said it could make no recommendation to employees about whether to accept the offer. No other bidder is expected to challenge Royal Dutch/Shell.

#### Company Earnings Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currences unless otherwise indicated



# **Join the "GewinnSpiel"**

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July \$4 Drawings

5€± 9**5**×

4x 500,000 DM

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Increase of prize money more than 37 million

Increase of winning chances by 50.000

2. Class

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extraordinary odds with large prize money. That is why its

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The lottery runs over a period of 26 weeks with each class covering 4 resp. 6 drawings. Besides the Jackpots, as shown

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The drawings are publicly held in Munich, West Germany, and are supervised by state auditors. The German government guarantees all prizes and is responsible for the orderly

Anonymity is guaranteed. If you win, no one but you will ever find out about your winnings; that is, unless you tell them. It's as though you'd have a numbered account at a Swiss bank!

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1. Class



ā. Class

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23 420 000 DM

Start of next Lottery November 1984

4x 750,000 DM

4x 100,000 DM

2400 -

rules and regulations.

to check all drawn numbers.

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checks, travellers checks, bank transfers or cash sent (at

your own risk) via registered mail can be accepted. Payment must be made in DM, US S, & Sterling, Swiss Francs or any

Within days you will receive your ticket, an invoice or statement of account, and the official drawing schedule with

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If your ticket is drawn you will immediately be sent a winning notification, since it is our business and obligation

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600.000 ticket numbers 1 x 1.500,000 DM in the game 4x 1.000.000 DM 24x 100.000 DM

291.650 29ml ticket numbers are drawn Over 225 Million in prize money Almost every 2. number is

a winner

Mr. Prébisch founded Argentina's central bank in 1933 and was today for North-South negotia-

#### Argentina Aided by 'Dean' Of Third World Economists its head until he was discharged 10 (Continued from Page 7)

lesser-developed nations to become years later by Colonel Juan Domin-

more self-sufficient. But Mr. Prébisch, interviewed in his small office suite in the centralbank, said his theories have always been misused.

"I have never been against the industrial countries." he said. "In fact. I have always fought for cooperation with them, though with certain changes." He called himself a "pragmatist."

Born in 1901, the son of a Gerron and succeeding presidents to u an Argentine mother whose roots trace help put his homeland's economy back to the conquistadors, Raul in order, Prebisch emerged as a spokesmen for the Third World during the de-pression of the 1930s. He began developing what was then a revoludeveloping what was then a revolu-tionary analysis of the world as Commission for Latin America, divided between the industrial which became a sort of research countries of the "center" and the group for the Third World. He left developing nations of the "periphing 1963 to found and be the first

head of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, the forum

#### **Market's New** Lift-Off Potential **Potential**

Many Stocks Now Point Far Higher than Public Thinks

The price-boosting power of an doesn't show on surface until the doesn't show on surface until the chuming movements than have eliminated weak holders begin unwinding in an uphill direction like stretched-out calls of a watch spring. There are issues such as Schlumberger which have already started their climbs—doubless. bling action from mid-\$40s lows expected eventually by IOG technicians. IBM, however, is still at prices of three months ago and it requires careful assessment of recent informed accumulation to rmine that an initial 30-point dvance should soon materialize. f IBM can add 30 percent in the next general rally, smaller and more volatile competitors such as Amdahi and Wang should stage aven larger percentage gains; and Wang's gyrations through the mid \$20s should unwind in the form of a run to \$40, the IOG experts say. Then there are newer echnologies represented by a series of weekly, chart-illustrated Growth reports which we'll be hoppy to send you with our com-pliments if you'll telephone, telex

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r	ld Economists	AD I LACI ISLANDA II
١.		INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
	its head until he was discharged 10	Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
e	years later by Colonel Juan Domin-	20 April 1984
	go Peròn, a minister in a military government. The colonel became	The not asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the
n	president and in 1948 also had Mr.	exception of some funds whose quotes are based on Issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations susplied for the IHT:
ŀ	Prébisch removed from his teach-	(d) doily; (w) weekly; (b) bi-monthly; (r) regularly; (i) - irregularly.
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	ing post at the University of Bue-	BANK JULIUS BAER 8 CO. Ud(d) Cortexa international
e	Mr. Prébisch was accused, ironi-	-id ) Cambar SF 1037.60 -iw) OBLICESTION SF 72.65 -id ) Grober SF 25.00 -iw) OBL-VEN 5 1.08.11.7 -id ) Srockbar SF 135.00 -iw) OBL-VEN 7 100,981.00
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_	35 years, Mr. Prébisch, feeling what	-(d) Crosshow Fund 5F 986 -(d) PARINTER FUND 598,940 -(d) ITF Fund N.V. \$16.09 Royal Bank Of Canada POB 246 Guerosary
1	he called "scarred wounds," re-	Columbia
	fused repeated offers from Mr. Pe-	-iw) Diverbond SF 225.67 +iw) RBC Int'l Income Fd 510.38
-	ron and succeeding presidents to	-(w) FIF—America \$17.77 -(w) RPL Intrinceme Po 310.38 -(d) RPE Green \$10.38 -(d) RPC Man.Currency Fd. \$10.38 -(w) RPC Martin Amer. Fd. \$7.22 \$10.48 -(w) RPC Martin Amer. Fd. \$7.01*
-	return to Argentine service to try to	! —(d ) Indosuez Multiponds A ≥ TUT.76 SWISS BANK CORP.
e	help put his homeland's economy	
l	in order.	The state of the s
1	Those were his international	(d) Brit, IntLS Monog.Curr 5 -(d) Interval Or Mails
-	years. Beginning in 1949, Mr. Pré-	E 1000 = (C) SWISS FOREIGN Road SEL SE 10507
1	bisch was head of a new United	-wij Brit, John Fried 51.00 (d) Swistwalor New Ser 5F. 282.75 -(w) Brit, Sold Fund 51.00 (d) Swistwalor New Ser 5F. 282.75 -(w) Brit, John Dir Pert, Ed 6 (d) Universal Fund 5F. 75.30 -(d) Brit, Jopan Dir Pert, Ed 6 (d) Universal Fund 5F. 79.35
-	Nations agency, the Economic	1
5	Commission for Latin America,	
1	which became a sort of research	CHARTER LIFE INS., Ground Turk B.W.1 -(d.) Forso Swiss St SF 122.50
5	group for the Third World. He left	_(w) Venture Strategies Fd £ 1.65 —(g) South South Att. Sh SF 641.50
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	head of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, the forum	CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL -(d) Unifords DAI 34.71 -(w) Copfied init Fund STATE (d) Unifords DAI 34.72 -(w) Copfied init Fund STATE (d) Unifords DAI 34.74 -(w) Copfied initial SA STATE (d) Unifords DAI 37.44
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A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 21-22, 1984

Page 9

## icreasing Output till Not Reaching 7orld's Hungry

By Lester R. Brown

ed progress in world agricul-

ments' Profit

First Quarter

1950 the world's farmers pro-1 623 million tons of grain; in they produced nearly 1.5 biltons. This increase of nearly nillion tons was all the more rkable because it occurred u there was little new cropland ing under the plow.
3 closer examination this 33-

span breaks into two distinct before and after the 1973 oil : increase. Modern agriculture es on cheap energy, and the of cheap energy came to an end 373. For 23 years world food at expanded at more than 3 ent a year and, although there concern about rapid popula-growth, there was a comfortmargin in the growth of food luction over that of population. e 1973, however, annual vth has been less than 2 percent the world's farmers have been ggling to keep pace with popu-

he global increase in world

ASHINGTON — Measured mand, generating ever larger ex-n terms of output, the last port surpluses. In the Soviet Union, ation has been one of unprec-output has fallen behind demand over the last decade, making the country the largest grain importer in history. And in Africa, which has a population of 512 million and which has to feed 14 million additional people each year, food production per person has fallen steadily since 1970. Despite a tripling of grain imports since then, hunger has become chronic, an enduring part of the African land-

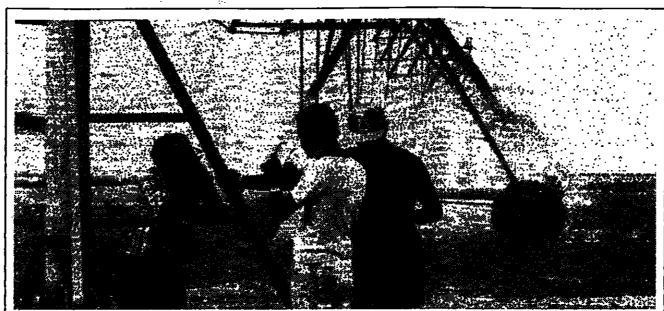
scape.
The 1983 drought in North America and Africa must be considered against this backdrop. The principal effect of the precipitous decline in the North American harvest was reduction in stocks and a rise in food and feedstuff prices. In Africa, where national food reserves are virtually nonexistent, the (Continued on Next Page)

Lester R. Brown is president and a staff member of the Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based research group. This article is excerpted from "State of the World 1984, a World-I output also obscures wide ations in individual geographic ons. In North America, productors steadily outstripped device of the steady of the steady outstripped device of the steady o

#### **WORLD AGRICULTURAL DATA**

	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
cent of world population	67	33
-sent of world agricultural production	38 -	62
duction per agricultural worker (1975 \$)	550	5,220
- ble land per agricultural worker (ha)	1.3	8.9
ilizer use (kg/ha) of agricultural land	9	40
al daily food consumption (colories)	2,180	3,315
mber of seriously undernourished (millions)	435	n.c.
The second secon		

rce: "Agriculture: Toward 2000," by the Food and Agriculture ganization of the United Nations (FAO).



A center pivot irrigation sprinkler east of Ismailia, Egypt.

## A Continuing Revolution in Irrigation

By Anne Charnock

CHESTER, England - Irrigated agriculture, has undergone a technological revolu-tion in this century. Ancient methods of lifting water from rivers, canals and wells have been gradually replaced by the internal com-

bustion engine.

The developing world, which has made considerable progress in this direction, continues to lag, however, in some of the more advanced methods to date.

The United States has taken advantage of the new opportunities more than any other country, pumping about 88 billion gallons a year from groundwater reserves; and Canada takes 10 percent of its water needs from pumping projects. But the developing world-too, has made some breakthroughs. Patrick Mulvaney, agricultural adviser to the Lon-don-based Intermediate Technology Development Group, said "pumped groundwater has extended irrigation into the areas of low and unreliable rainfall."

Groundwater reserves are immense about 1 million cubic miles - many times the volume of water in our rivers and streams. Some water lies too deep for economic exploitation so the biggest groundwater irriga-tion projects in the developing world are found where water lies close to the surface, Such areas include the Indus Basin of Pakistan and the Indo-Gangetic plains of Northern India. Bangladesh, too, has vast irrigated areas using groundwater but Bangladeshi farmers have stuck to hand pumps.

"Cash crops may be able to stand the cost of pumping but the economics for subsis-tence farming is far more borderline," said Peter Stern, a British water consultant.

In countries with healthier economies and wealthier farmers, advances in irrigation technology — notably, pivot sprinklers — have been grafted onto groundwater diesel and electric pumps. These giant arrays of overhead sprinklers move in immense circles around groundwater pumps, sprinkling water over circular fields.

Libya has recently embarked on a controversial groundwater and pivot irrigation proect, costing more than \$3 billion. Water will be pumped from 270 wells in the Sahara and piped 2,000 kilometers (1,240 miles) to arid coastal zones for irrigation.

Undoubtedly, there is great potential for further groundwater exploitation but many countries have still to map their underground assets. Their water engineers hold onto hopes of discovering vast aquifers of clean, fresh water. For the least developed countries, though, modern pumps have been an irrele-vance because of oil import costs. These pumps are inevitably going to remain beyond the reach of most of their farmers. If these countries are to stand any chance of using their groundwater reserves, cheaper pumps must be found.

For this reason, researchers have been taking a look backward at water-lifting technologies. Wind pumps are being re-investigated. for example. Australia has long experience with wind pumps, using two or three to fill up a single storage reservoir. But this is essentially a complex technology, and even if local manufacturers can gear up for production, their products could only be afforded by wealthier farmers or aid-related programs.

Mr. Mulvaney is working on another idea — steam pumps using all manner of vegeta-tion as a fuel for heating boilers. There are vast areas in least developed countries that are not being fully used - either because of salinity, irregular rain, or because there is no rain harvesting," he said. "But by using more appropriate crops, even trees and shrubs, and by adopting water-conservation techniques, these areas could use more sunlight, converting it to biomass and use this to generate power for pumping. It has great potential."

With energy costs in mind, the World Bank has invested in studies of solar pumps using photovoltaic cells. The idea is not far-fetched, since the arrays are easy to maintain and some developing countries could even fabri-cate the arrays from imported components.

## Money Is Source Of Tragic Chaos In Food System

By Ward Sinclair

agricultural system, paradoxically producing more than ever at a time when entire nations suffer from

hunger, is out of step. The problem, in a word, is money: money that hungry nations and recession-plagued consumers do not have to buy the food they need or want; money that the major agri-cultural countries spend to subsidize their farmers; money that producer nations squabble over as they fight to hold old markets and open

new ones.

Deep global recession and slower-than-expected recovery, in com-bination with a period of unusually bountiful harvests in most of the major farm countries, are the engines of the current problems. Intense battling for markets, bitterness over trade policy, serious threats of trade wars and cries for policy reform are the immediate results.

On this backdrop, curiosities such as these emerge:

 American farmers produce so much grain that their government returns the surplus to them so they will not plant more. U.S. farmers last year were given more than \$9 billion worth of surplus grain and cotton through the federal payment-in-kind program. A similar program continues for wheat farmers, as world wheat stocks rise for the third straight year.

 The European Community threatens to topple from a heavily subsidized Common Agricultural budget. It has created such anomalies as Europe, far from the tropics, becoming the major sugar producer (from beets) in a world awash in sweeteners; a costly dairy surplus, described as "the butter mountain," and grain, supported by subsidies that stimulate production, entering markets heretolore closed te Europeans.

China has made such dramatic

WASHINGTON — The world's agricultural gains, with record outputs of grains and cotton, that it has fallen behind on import commitments, igniting tensions with U.S. farmers who avidly eye that market. In 1983, China had record crops of wheat, rice, coarse grains and cotton and was one of the few regions of the world to register a gross increase in farm production. India and Bangladesh, among others, also recorded significant production gains, thanks to good

weather and improving technology. Brazil and Argentina, stagger-ing under crushing debt, push their farmers to produce more for export, in turn competing for markets that Americans, Australians and Canadians had taken for granted for years.

• The Soviet Union, after a re-

cord output of meat, milk and eggs and higher grain, sugarbeet and potato production, continues to tap world markets for wheat and livestock feed grains, taking advantage of lower prices and competition among the major Western suppli-

 As severe drought and agricultural-structure problems affect Africa, creating intense hunger, mal-nutrition and social upheaval, the major Western producing nations grapple in a desultory way with the financial and political difficulties of providing massive, immediate

 The United States goes to the negotiating table, warning that the entire \$63-billion trading relation-Policy (CAP), which takes up more ship is threatened over one more than 70 percent of the community's ounce of American beef per year for Japanese consumers. The Japanese finally compromised last week, agreeing to accept more U.S. beef and citrus. But the country's chief negotiator worried openly that he had given away more than was politically acceptable at home. The U.S.-Japanese dispute in many ways typifies the stress that

characterizes the contemporary (Continued on Next Page)

## 's It Time to Move From Research to Solving Third World Problems in the Field?

By Peter Oakley

READING, England - The oblems associated with the agriitural development of the Third orld are continually - and deairingly - analyzed and debat-

Despite the revolution brought

out in some countries, noticeably dia and Mexico, in the last dede by high-yielding varieties or per such crop innovations, the minant characteristics of Third orld agriculture continue to be a minishing resources base, poor oduction levels, inadequate suprt services and an apparent unllingness to innovate. The gener-poverty of Third World riculture has persisted despite cades of concerted effort, masre aid transfers and a continual yw of new technologies. Yet, table agricultural problems - research, technological packages and then persuasion to adopt. Perhaps a fundamental cause of the problems of the Third World's agriculture lies in the way that one clings to this orthodox approach.

In the last 20 years, 11 International Research Stations (IRS) have been established to spearhead the search for technological solutions to the agricultural problems of the Third World. In 1981, the World Bank estimated that about \$6 billion was spent worldwide on agricultural research, more than a search in the Third World.

The universities of Europe and North America receive thousands of graduates annually from the Third World to pursue higher studther research, do more field trials, generate more knowledge and add to the already voluminous technical knowledge about the Third World's agriculture. There are few parts of the Third World remaining where agriculture scientists do not already have a basic understanding of the technical problems associated with poor production.

Perhaps, therefore, the time has come to change the emphasis or even to throw the engine into reverse. Despite the massive technological effort, the vast majority of farmers in the Third World have third of which was devoted to re- little or no contact with any form of agricultural service.

There is a higher status afforded to agricultural research in the Third World, and this has resulted in a graduate preference to research agually, the developed world per- ies in the agricultural sciences. ricultural development rather than production and is continually seek- that has already generated a lot of ticated technologies. It has to be that agriculture to date has not had Reading, Reading, England.

There is an imbalance - and also a touch of unreality - between massive research complexes and the basic level of most peasants' agriculture. It could be argued that much of the agricultural research is irrelevant to the vast majority of farmers and that it widens absolute income differences between the better off and poorer farmers. It is undeniable that only a tiny minority of Third World farmers have benefited directly from the technological packages, while many have experienced the nega-

An example of this strange situation can be found in Peru. There, the International Potato Research Center (IPRC) pushes forward the tackle outbreaks of crop disease, ers in the Third World can use -or the World Bank. On the basis of technological frontiers of potato

sists in its approach to these intrac- These scientists will conduct fur- actively getting involved in tackling ang to develop even more futuristic knowledge and now the emphasis determined what knowledge would the expected effect. The overseed potatoes. And yet the over- cation. whelming majority of Peruvian farmers, for whom the potato is a staple, have little if any contact

> What then is the solution? Simply, there has to be a change in emphasis from generating further

production methods, for example, should be on its widespread appli-

achieved? Agricultural research scientists will rise in protest that the with the ideas coming out of the frontiers of knowledge are never center.

frontiers of knowledge are never definitively scaled and that the page of research should not slacken - that it should be increased even more. Few have contemplated what already exist. There is now a pow- actually stopping a substantial erful argument that, in terms of amount of research that is of less large extent the knowledge re- quired to diffuse more widely the readily available. quired. This is not an argument already existing technologies. Secagainst agricultural research, which ondly, one should proceed on the the improved technologies are will continue to be important to basis of the "next step." Few farm- adopted by farmers," according to

But how is all this to be agronomic practices, like crop

spacing, and concentrate upon new technologies to applying on a a change of direction might imply. equip them to extend existing sumption. Agricultural research massive scale the technologies that Firstly, one may have to think of knowledge. Finally, existing agricultural knowledge should be spread more widely throughout the making a minimum overall impact immediate widespread application Third World. Too much of it is upon farm production levels in the and divert resources into the comThird World, there already is to a munication and other means reoutside the Third World and is not

"Research is successful only if for example, but it is an argument need in the first instance — sophis- that statement one could not argue

help them to begin to improve the whelming majority of farmers in basis of their agriculture, for exam- the Third World continue to be ple, better weeding or simple excluded from the benefits of modern agricultural technologies, Yet, the assumption persists among massively communicating that those involved in agricultural de-knowledge. Thirdly, one should reorientate - if it is at all possible - can be produced, then the inthe professional agriculture ser-vices in the Third World and better time to radically question this ashas had its time: an effort of equal conviction is now needed to take what is known and make it widely Third World. Too much of it is available to those who need it.

> Peter Oakley, who worked on rural development projects in Latin America and Africa from 1965 to 1976, now is a lecturer at the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Center, the University of

## Europe's Farm Lobby Is One of World's Strongest

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS - "The European rm lobby is bloody-minded, nall-minded and selfish," said avid Curry, chairman of the Eupean Parliament's Agriculture ommittee and, in marked conast to most of its other 44 memas, a stern critic of farm spending the Common Market. "It is," he said, "therefore much

ce other farm lobbies the world ex, except that it is considerably ore powerful." "Europe's farm lobby is extraor-

narily effective," agreed Tony enables, head of the BEUC, the uropean federation of consumer panizations. "But it has also be- idea that the CAP system of subsi-

heyday is over."

Commission's agriculture directorate echoes Mr. Venables's view. "By fending off all attempts at farm reform until now, the lobby has in effect been slowly killing off the goose that lays the golden he said. eggs," he said.

For after almost a quarter of a

century of runaway farm spending, 1984 is the year that the EC must face the stark choice between reforming its cripplingly expensive Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

or suffering bankruptcy.

The 8 million farmers in the EC are resentfully waking up to the

billion and, unless an overall financial reform package can be agreed upon, the Common Market will overspend its available funds by the autumn. The 40 or more organizations that make up the European farm lobby are, meanwhile, preparing to mount a herce rearguard

The likely vigor of the farmers' counteroffensive can be judged by their reactions to the recent March 31 pact agreed by EC farm ministers as only a first step toward April Fool's Day. eventual CAP reform. But for the

action and fight cuts to the CAP

every inch of the way.

trous" by Ireland's opposition leader, Charles Haughey.

Even in Britain, for long the stronghold of CAP reform, the farm lobby was so perturbed that it called for the resignation of Michael Jopling, the U.K. agriculture minister. And when reports of the British farmers' outrage appeared in the newspapers of Sunday, April I, they prompted queries from puzzled readers who suspected they might be among the hoax stories that are traditionally published on

The howls of protest from farm first time ever, the measures did organizations elsewhere in the EC

come a victim of its own success. Its dies and price supports is threatheyday is over."

dies and price supports is threatened with drastic pruning. This were thus labeled "catastrophic" little more than murmurs of polite
by France's militants and "disasdissent compared to the commotion still to come.

> The political influence exerted by the farm lobby is a matter of intense interest and not a little awe in Brussels. "There are some 2,000 to 3,000 lobbyists in this town," Mr. Venables said, "and even those representing industries such as steel or shipbuilding are dwarfed by the scale and organization of the farmers."

many farmers in Europe as there were at the end of World War II. and only one farmer in four is con-

(Continued on Next Page)

#### But in contrast to the silicon chip, biotechnology There are today only half as is neither a recent innovation nor does it focus on

years in the conversion of agricultural products into such foods as bread, beer and cheese by utilizing microorganisms to assist in a variety of fermentation processes. But it was not until the 1940s that biotechnology became increasingly science-oriented, with the emphasis on biochemistry and microbiology. Even more recently, a decade ago, a crucial advance was achieved through mastering techniques for manipulating genetic materi-

are being provided with techniques to replace the lengthy conventional processes of crossbreeding and hybridization now generally in use. Instead, by growing crops with chemically modified genes and by other biotechnological methods, the time required to produce "super" varieties is being drastically shortened.

Biotechnology's Leap Forward

By David Morgan

SHROPSHIRE, England --- World agriculture is poised for a leap forward on an unprecedented scale as current developments in biotechnology create radically new concepts for livestock and crop production.

While biotechnology involves a wide spectrum of application, from medicine to pollution control, its potential impact on agriculture is comparable to that of microelectronics and information technology on industrial societies generally — it pre-sages a measure of change unsurpassed since man first learned how to domesticate animals and to

specific inorganic products. Its diffused role is concerned with the complex process of living or-Biotechnology has been used for thousands of

Since then, progress has been rapid and no sector in agriculture will not be significantly affect-

Biotechnology enables plant genes to be recombined, or transferred from the cells of one species to those of another. This has enabled other major targets — the improvement of the nutritional quality of a number of food crops, disease and pest esistance — to be brought within reach.

Higher yielding crops for difficult conditions.

such as arid or cold regions, will also be appearing as a result of genetic manipulation. Advances are being made toward the genetic recoding of certain types of bacteria that will boost the fertility and production potential of the soil. Much research is centered on the rhizobium bacteria, which has the ability to "fix" nitrogen from the air and to increase protein yield, cutting nitrogen fertilizer costs and improving both yields and quality. The genetic code from certain rhizobium strains has already been successfully transferred to others to create a "super" strain that will increase a plant's efficiency by perhaps as much as 25 per-

Some of the most dramatic results from the application of biotechnology will influence livestock production. The basic concept involves the identification of desirable genetic factors, such as prolificacy or disease resistance. These are extracted from the cells by the use of enzymes and are transferred to bacterial cultures, from which they are eventually recovered, re-introduced to fertilized eggs and transplanted into the uterus of a "host" animal.

The transplantation phase of the process is already well established, with considerable numbers of embryo transfers having been carried out on of emoryo transacts having occur carried out on various types of livestock throughout the world. Viable techniques of genetic manipulation, howev-er, will take a little longer to appear as a commer-cial breeding routine, but when it does the genetic factors introduced will be inherited by subsequent.

But it is not only the breeding programs of livestock that will be influenced by biotechnology.

Other aspects of animal production that will be affected include growth rates, which are influenced by factors beyond those inherited genetically, and disease prevention, for which genetic engineering will provide effective vaccine protection against a range of bacterial and viral infections that have so far been resistant to conventional vaccines.

## FAO and Its Donors Maintain an Uneasy Truce

By Letta Tayler ROME — The United Nations od and Agriculture Organiza-n, once rocked by accusations of efficiency and overspending, has rged an uneasy alliance with its ealthier donors despite a growing

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sistance to multilateral aid. A symbolic truce was reached at t November's meeting of FAO imber nations at the agency's adquarters, where for the first me since the 1975 election of the rector general, Edouard Saouma, legates unanimously approved

FAO to correct what donors had seen as inefficiencies in field projects and bloated administrative

Founded in 1945, FAO is the largest UN specialized agency with more than 7,000 full-time employees. It provides a clearinghouse for information and cooperation in agriculture and directs field projects to raise food production in more than 120 countries.

"FAO has made enormous efforts in responding to concerns about its efficiency and budgetary American and Western Europe- growth, said the U.S. Ambassador officials said the unanimous to the organization, Millicent Feo-lie for the 1984-85 budget ac-wick. The unanimous approval of head in 1981, when the United

the budget was a signal of support for those achievements." States and four other major donors inflation. Mr. Saouma said in a -- Japan, West Germany, Britain recent speech that the low ceiling

Both Washington and Bonn, however, continue to deliberately delay their contributions to the agency's budget in what one rank-ing West German official described as an attempt to "squeeze further concessions out of FAO."

Mrs. Fenwick described such maneuvers as part of a larger protest against rising expenditures in the UN system as a whole. She said that they did not signal a possible pullout such as the one threatened by the United States from the United Nations.

- Japan, West Germany, Britain and Switzerland — voted against a 31-percent increase in FAO's 1982-83 budget, while nine other coun-Under the UN system of one

vote per nation, that budget was overwhelmingly passed by the 156-member FAO. But while the United States, which provides 25 per-cent of the budget, and other developed countries have often abstained from voting, it marked the first time members had actively protested spending increases.

The current budget of \$421 mil-

lion shows a real increase of only 0.5 percent after adjustments for

aimed at "limiting the financial burden on member nations and continuing the search for economy and efficiency." More skeptical observers say the

FAO remains lethargic. While \$7.5

million have been shifted from staff

and administration to technical

and economic programs, nearly 70

percent of the current budget is still earmarked for salaries, staff costs and publications. A ranking West German official. who spoke on the condition that he remain unidentified, said that Bonn also believed FAO's un-

(Continued on Page 11)

#### WORLD AGRICULTURE

## Food Import Bill In Japan Is Rising

By Jack Burron

TOKYO — The presence of Japanese farm trade barriers should grain embargo against the Soviet not obscure the fact that it is the world's largest importer of food. buying 25 million tons for about \$16 billion annually — mainly from the United States, Canada and Australia — accounting for about 10 percent of the global food

In light of this dependence on food imports. Tokyo's recent dispute with Washington over Japanese import restrictions on beef and citrus products would seem to accentuate one of the most criticized aspects of Tokyo's trade policy — its commung protectionism in the agricultural arena. (The United States sells 60 percent of its and 100 percent of feed grains. beef exports and 40 percent of total citrus exports to Japan.)

Japan's increasing reliance on overseas agricultural sources stems from its growing preference for Western-style food. In 1960, when Japan still relied on the traditional staples of rice and fish, the country was able to provide 93 percent of its own needs. By 1980, the selfsufficiency rate had dropped to 77 has remained the country's domipercent as the Japanese are more nant political force in the postwar bread and meat. About half of the era, and its leaders frequently repanimal protein consumed by the average Japanese comes from various meats, such as beef, chicken and pork, while fish and other marine products provide the other half. Although bread consumption has gone up, most Japanese still ear

almost eight times as much rice. Agricultual products coming to Japan that are also grown by Japa-nese farmers are subject to a combination of tariffs and import quotas, the latter being placed on some 20 or more products, ranging from fruits and juice byproducts to dairy goods and the well-publicized beef and citrus. Japanese officials, however, say that the country is one of the freest markets in the world for farm goods and they point to similar restrictions on farm trade placed by the United States and Western Europe to protect their

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) justifies the import limitations by citing the need to promote a greater degree of self-sufficiency in food production - a potent argument in a country where wartime memories of near starvation still linger.

Such actions as President Richard Nixon's restrictions in 1973 on U.S. exports of soybeans, a key ingredient in the Japanese diet, as

highlights and trends

Addrese

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grain embargo against the Soviet Union following the invasion of Afghanistan, have kept Japanese

celings of food insecurity alive.

MAFF projects that if Japan's overseas food supplies were cut off, the average intake of more than 2,500 calories would drop to 1,900, about the level experienced in the hungry days of the immediate post-war period. Although Japan produces 80 percent or more of the vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs, milk, fish and rice it consumes, its major vulnerability lies in the areas of

Japan imports 94 percent of its wheat. 91 percent of its soybeans But the import restraints are also the result of the political clout wielded by the more than 5 million farm households in Japan. Rural areas are disproportionally represented in the parliament with 30,000 votes needed to elect a legislator, compared to 150,000 votes in an urban district. The conservatism of the countryside is one reason why the Liberal Democratic Party

resent major farming areas. The beef and citrus issues provided a graphic example of the influence the farm lobby holds within the LDP. While Prime Min-ister Yasuhiro Nakasone favored a conciliatory policy toward the United States on the matter, most of his party colleagues publicly opposed such a course.

What Japanese farmers fear most from the liberalization of farm trade is that they could not compete with foreign producers.

restraints, have made eating in Japan expensive. Food costs, on average, are twice as high as in the United States. As a result, the majority of Japan's urban population, the biggest eaters of a Western diet. favor dismantling the trade barriers as a way to lower prices.

pan's major corporations, represented by the Keidanren, the federation of economic organizations, which fear that continuing agricultural restrictions will fuel protectionist sentiments among Japan's major trading partners that could

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Peruvian farmers rest during a break from field work.

## Long Drought Worsens Africa's Bleak Prospects

By Denis Herbstein

LONDON - In the fertile Shebelle Valley of southern Somalia the European Development Fund has a farm project destined to produce 5,500 tons of grapefruit annually when harvesting begins in three years time. But the project is so expensive that each grapefruit would cost \$1 to produce at today's price, making it a hopeless case on the world market.

Yet, the Somali home market is saturated, with 20 private farmers producing 8.000 tons of grapefruit a year and selling it at a fraction of the EDF product. Jurgen Kraft, lately EC delegate in Mogadishu. "We all know it is a still-born

Two decades into independence, sub-Saharan Africa is hungrier than ever, with the drought that started in the Sahel in the early ompete with foreign producers. 1970s now spreading havoc among the low productivity of Japanese the better-off communities in the farmers, combined with the import south. But the Somalia grapefruit saga indicates that Africa's agricultural crisis is only partly the outcome of unkind providence. Man is

largely to blame.

In the 1960s, farm output rose from 2.3 percent a year, in line with population increases. In the 1970s, the food sector grew at only half Pressure to lower the important the rate of population. Food needs restrictions also comes from Jamirror this decline. In 1970, a mere 6 percent of the world's food aid went to Africa. In 1981, the continent accounted for half the world

Africa was once able to feed itself. Not on rice or wheat, tomatoes or trout, but on sorghum, yams, lead to limiting exports of Japanese cassava, plantains and the capi-manufactured goods. cassava, plantains and the capi-taine fish from the Niger. Europe production improved nutrition

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ALSTHOM ATLANTIQUE AUXILIARE DENTREPRISES AVIONS MARCEL DASSAULT

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practices, the best known being the conversion of Senegal into a giant peanut patch. Even at independence, most of Africa could earn socialization of agriculture simply encouraged the cattlemen of the Fouta Djalon to take their stock handy hard currency from food exports. Some, like the Ivory Coast, with wise marketing and lots of into the freer market of Senegal. French money, got better at it. But Often farmers have given up cash Nigeria now has a regular food imcrops and have been content to port bill of more than \$1 billion. There, the oil bonanza was to feed their families on traditional food. Reliable statistics are diffiblame — it was a cause of the rush cult to find, but it could be that from the countryside to the towns, Africa is not quite as hungry as a disastrous shift to Western eating

Wars, refugees, the unacceptable colonial division that left the Sogrowing food. malis of the Ogaden subject to Ethiopia have dislocated planting In Ghana, the Cocoa Marketing Board offered such ridiculously low prices to peasant farmers that and harvests. Mozambique's westthe country's main export crop was ern provinces are starving as much

Ivory Coast than trucked to port the depredations of the South African-backed terrorists. warehouses. In Guinea, President Sékou Toure's attempt at blanket An estimated 40,000 expatriate

"experts" work in African development, the majority in agriculture or related fields. The United Nations estimates that each one costs \$100,000 a year to maintain -- that is \$4 billion before a brick is actually laid or a seed is planted. Yet, as a World Bank economist, Eliot Berg, told a U.S. congressional subcom-mittee recently: "Much of the in-vestment in agriculture, especially the domestic component, has gone into state farms, big irrigation schemes and similar capital-intensive activities. These have turned

(Continued on Next Page)

## **European Farmers:** A Strong EC Lobby

(Continued From Previous Page) sidered to be a full-time farmer. Until the early 1970s the farmers were going off the land at the rate of one a minute, and after that at the rate of one every two minutes. Yet it would be wrong to conclude that the power of the agricultural lobby waned accordingly. The farm sector now includes agribusiness and industrial-equipment interests that mean that for every farmer represented a nonfarmer must be taken into account.

In addition to the main farmers' body in Brussels, the Committee of Professional Agricultural Organizations (COPA), which groups 23 national lobbies, there are also four other weighty groupings. There is the COGECA body representing the 10 million members of Europe's 40,000 cooperatives, the young farmers of the CEJA, the EFA farm workers' trade union and the CEP-FAR education and training orga-

The farmers' numerical impor-tance is only a part of their strength A crucial advantage that the EC farmers organizations have is that they are an integral part of the CAP itself.

"Unlike lobbies elsewhere, notably in the United States, " said an Agra-Europe farm expert, Brian Gardner, "the EC pressure groups operate from within, COPA was actually set up by no less a person than Sicco Mansholt, the architect of the CAP. And until very recently COPA was shown the European Commission's annual price proposals even before they were submitted

farm lobbyists strength and sky however, has been their ability remain as the unchallenged repre-sentatives of both big and small farmers alike. The European farm sector is, in fact, extremely heterogenous, and the CAP's charge that its subsidies offer bare survival to smallholders but rich pickings for the larger landowners who tend to dominate the lobbying organiza-

Blanket EC farm price rises tend to accentuate regional disparities
— such as that in which the farmers of France's Limousin area earn an average six times less than, say, in the Ile de France grambelt — but are strongly urged by the lobbyists as being in the interests of all farm-

The farm lobby is also said to have successfully prevented embarrassing questions from being asked about the precise inner workings of the CAP. Yet only 5 percent or so of EC farm spending most years goes directly to farmers.

As one EC Eurocrat put it.
"There is a terrible fog about the
CAP's social usefulness." But the threat that keeps the farm lobby strong is the largely unspoken one that it can mobilize the agricultural vote against the CAP's opponents. "It's a slightly baffling idea," ob-served the same commission official, "and it seems to be the politicians who persist in this belief that the farmers can bring down governments." The reality is, of course. that there are all too few marginal constituencies where the farm vote would have a national impact. ~

## Increasing Output Fails to Save World's Hungry

(Continued From Previous Page) drought translated into widespread hunger and, in a score of countries, the threat of famine.

habits and a loss of interest in

As the world recovered from World War II. hopes for improvement in world agriculture were high. An accumulating backlog of agricultural technologies, such as hybridization and chemical fertilizers, were waiting to be applied on a massive scale. Between 1950 and 1973 world grain production more than doubled, to nearly 1.3 billion tons. Although output expanded more rapidly in some regions than in others, all regions shared in the growth. This rising tide of food

World from less than 43 years in the early 1950s to over 53 years in to rise at the same rate after 1973 as the early 1970s.

in nutritional improvements came to an end in 1973. After the oil price increase that year the growth in world grain output slowed. Since 1973, world grain production has expanded at less than 2 percent yearly, barely keeping pace with population. Although the period since the 1979 oil price rise is too short to establish a trend, \$30-abarrel oil may well slow growth

In per-capita terms world grain output climbed from 248 kilograms (545.6 pounds) in 1950 to 326 kilograms in 1973, an impressive gain of 31 percent. Since then, however, it all be consumed directly, as well - now subsided. into meat, milk and eggs.

Since 1973, attention has focused on food supply, but demand has also been affected. On the supply side, rising oil prices have increased the costs of basic agricultural infuel for tillage and irrigation thus acting as a drag on output. On the demand side of the equation. escalating oil prices combined with

virtual halt. Had income continued it did before, prices of food com-This period of broad-based gains modities would have been stronger, thus supporting a more vigorous growth in farm investment and out-

> Agricultural underinvestment in Third World countries has also contributed to the loss of momentum, but the central point is that the rise in oil prices, affecting both food supply and demand, has brought the era of robust growth in world food output to an end.

Oil is not the only resource whose questionable supply is checking the growth in food output; the loss of topsoil through erosion is now acting as a drag on efforts to produce more food. And annual grain output per person has the scarcity of water is also begin-remained around 325 kilograms. A ning to affect food production global average, this figure emprospects. Since World War II, the braces countries where yearly grain world's irrigated area has more availability per person averages than doubled, but the flurry of dam only 150 kilograms, requiring that building of the last generation has as countries where it exceeds 700 ception, most of the remaining pokilograms and is largely converted tential projects are more difficult, costly and capital-intensive.

In some situations, irrigated agon the impact of petroleum prices riculture is threatened by falling

where much of the U.S. growth in irrigated area over the last two deputs - fertilizers, pesticides and cades has occurred, provides a disturbing example. Irrigation there depends almost

water tables The Southern Great Plains.

entirely on water from the Ogallala Aquifer, an essentially nonrepleniill-conceived national economic shable fossil water reserve. As the

throughout the world, helping to since 1979 that it has brought world tion of the aquifer, the cost of irriboost life expectancy in the Third growth in per-capita income to a gation rises. tion is swelling cities that are bid-

> A somewhat analogous simuation exists in the Soviet southwest, where the excessive diversion of river water for irrigation is reducing the water level of the Aral and Caspian seas. This has many longterm negative consequences, in-cluding a diminished fish catch and the gradual retreat of the water line from coastal cities that depend on it for transportation. Given the strong internal pressures within the Soviet Union to produce more food, however, the diversion is con-

ed agriculture is the often intense nomic priorities - giving agricu competition for water between farming, industry and cities. In the phasis they deserve — will get the U.S. Southwest, the irrigated area is actually declining in states such demographic path that will reduce

ding water away from farmers. The issue is not whether the world can produce more food. Ia-

deed, it would be difficult to putany foreseeable limits on the amount the world's farmers can produce. The question is at what price they will be able to produce it and how this relates to the purchasing power of the poorer segments of humanity. The environmental, demographic and economic trends of the 1970s and early 1980s indicate that widespread improvements in human nutrition will require maior course corrections. Nothing less: than a wholesale re-examination

A second major threat to irrigat- and reordering of social and eco-3 ture and family planning the em world back on an economic and as Arizona, where Sumbelt migra- hunger rather than increase it.

#### Money Is Source of Chaos In International Food System

(Continued From Previous Page)

world agricultural scene. Even make beef and citrus two examples though Japan is the leading customer for American farm products (\$6.5 billion last year), U.S. farmers for years have chafed at the tariffs and barriers erected by Japan.

the Reagan administration chose to

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The Reagan White House and Agriculture Secretary John R. Block continue to fire broadsides at the EC over real and imagined If Toyotas and Datsuns can be threats to the access of American sold freely in Detroit, the argument agricultural goods to the European goes, then U.S. farm products nations. In an unusual orchestra should have unlimited access to tion of the idea. Mr. Block lass policies have contributed to a glob-water table in this vast agricultural Japanese consumers. In an Ameri-month played host to Presiden al economic slowdown so severe area begins to fall with the deple-can election year, when symbol François Mitterrand of France or his Illinois farm and stressed re peatedly American displeasure

EC policies. Dozens of products, from wing to citrus pulp, are troublesome in the relationship, but the issue of corn-gluten feed has become a cen terpiece. The feed, a byproduct of corn milling in the United States enters the Common Market free duties and brings roughly \$750 million a year. But the EC agriculty ministers are seeking talks und the General Agreement on Tari and Trade (GATT) to restrict in ports and hold down costs, a mov that has infuriated American corfarmers. Mr. Block, threatening re-taliation of some sort, calls the Ex-

move "pure protectionism."

In less parlous economic time

as recently as the 1970s, for instance, when demand generally outran supply — these policies were not so threatening. Market were expanding, exporting nations had little trouble selling their goods. But as recession swept the world and farm export volume de-clined in 1982 and 1983, the fighfor markets intensified and cast shadow on the immediate future. A recent U.S. Department of Age. conditions noted "potentially se vere" consequences in the slow recovery, particularly for the less developed nations that have no petroleum to produce income petroleum to produce incomes
"Foreign-exchange shortages ale
"Foreign-exchange shortages ale
ready plague many developing
countries, and the likelihood that
foreign exchange earnings will increase slowly suggests that more
countries will be affected," the re-

port said. These global conditions have served in another sense to stimulated demands for reform of agricultures policies that seem geared to producing for markets that, for now least, are not there. In both Europ and the United States, the hue an cry ring londest - basically be cry ring loudest — basically better cause of increased public outlays to support agriculture. Collaterally pressure grows in Third World nations for internal changes that we have them less reliant on family make them less reliant on foreig food sources.



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Plus sign indicates net exports; minus sign, net imports. Average for 1948-52. Preliminary.

urce: "State of the World - 1984," by Worldwatch.

## Inderfed Itself, Brazil Counts In Food Exports for Debt Bill

By Richard House

SAO PAULO, Brazil - During mid-1983 visit to Brazil, U.S. Ag-culture Secretary John Block said e was appalled by Brazil's huge gricultural potential and advised he country to grow less food.

Such advice was ill-received in a ation where 86 million of the 120nillion population are underfed, coording to Food and Agriculture Irganization standards, yet where massive increase in agricultural xports presents the only hope for srazil to ease its foreign-debt bur-

... Although vast land area and lowost labor make Brazil a potential readbasket for developing counries, whose demand for food is expected to double by the year 2000, the country has still to ade-

But indebtedness has forced praportant producer, and the soy-peans, frozen orange juice and 3rock's comments are now comseting with U.S. farm products. he mounting interest bills, for like other million hectares of soybeans. exports," Mr. Faria said.

everything else in Brazil agriculture
Sales of the 1984 soybean crop of
is driven by the \$100-billion exter15 million tons are expected to

nal debt. The price of such readjustment has been heavy — availability of basic food staples has slumped and domestic price increases of up to 400 percent have left the nation's poor hungrier. Last year they raided supermarkets in urban areas. In 1984, Brazil finds itself considering imports of rice, black beans and com, and it is already a major buyer of Canadian wheat

While the productivity of soya increases, that of black beans is dropping," said Claudio de Moura stro, author of a report for IPEA, the government institute for economic and social planning, which warned of a dangerous polarization in agriculture, favoring

Over the last 15 years the importance of traditional export crops --coffee, cotton, sugar and cocoa — has been eclipsed by oranges, tobacco, chickens and, above all, soybeans, whose planted acreage inhickens that prompted Mr. creased from 200,000 hectares (494,000 acres) in 1960 to 9 million hectares in 1980. Last year, farmers

advantage of aggressive foreign-exchange policies, financial subsidies and an upturn in international prices. Brazil has also been quick to the Middle East. exploit opportunities on international markets caused by scarcity. Setbacks to the 1983 U.S. soy-bean crop and the frosts in Florida orange groves caused a surge of Brazilian soy products to markets such as the Middle East, and Brazil

yield \$3.5 billion — or 25 percent of total exports and outselling cof-

fee. Although this is just a quarter

of U.S. production, experts say yields are increasing rapidly on

huge farms in the new "soya fron-tier" of Brazil's southwest and will

Agricultural exports have taken

U.S. producers

is now responsible for 85 percent of orange juice exports. "We have the potential to fill demand for food around the world up to the year 2000," said Martinho Faria, president of ABIOVE, the Brazilian oilseed industry federa-

They are responsible for half the emphasized the shift toward the rade surplus Brazil needs to pay

U.S. farming model by planting anouly be paid with agro-industrial

## In Arab World, Food Security **Assuming Major Proportions**

By Susannah Tarbush

LONDON - The riots in which cores of people died in Tunisia and Morocco at the beginning of his year undoubtedly expressed major political grievances, but they also highlighted the crisis in the agricultural sector and the lack of food security in both countries.

The immediate cause of the flots the Arab League and the other arab league and the other than doubling of the price of bread and flour products that was to have taken affect from Jan. 1. The government's aim was to limit the burden of the Caisse de Compensation, the Caisse de Compensation, have been particularly vocal about which accounted for 188 million finars (\$265 million) of food subsi-

> In Morocco the prices of foodtuffs, including butter, cooking ii, lump sugar and cake flour, but tot bread flour, had already been icreased in August 1983 in order p reduce the allocation to food the absidies for the year by 400 mil-on dirhams (\$49.7 million) to 1.6 984 budget.

The riots revived memories of inilar disturbances in Egypt seven ad other cities in a violent protest negligible in most cases." the slashing of food subsidies at behest of the International onetary Fund. President Sadat is forced to rescind the price intases then just as King Hassan d President Bourguiba have been reed to do in 1984.

increases in the price of food o caused the riots in Casablanca June 1981 that were put down by : Moroccan army with hundreds leaths reported. The question of d security has become a major occupation of the Arab world in eral, and regularly appears near top of the agenda at pan-Arab agmic discussions. The gap bean food imports and exports ened from \$300 million in 1970 \$18 billion in 1981, and it is ight to have been around \$22

on in 1983. ne Khartoum-based Arab Orzation for Arab Economic Depment has been charged with saring a 12-volume study of a food resources and with for-

mulating a strategic food plan. In a installed in Fujairah in the United rapidly attain the status of "breadbasket of the Arab world," Arab planners are adopting a more realistic attitude. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) has been working with The immediate cause of the riots the Arab League and the other

> plies, and the GCC has set up a committee to examine the needs

swing away from the grandiose projects of the early 1970s under which, for example, Sudan was to be blocked.

Arab Emirates to ensure food supplies should the Strait of Hormuz be blocked.

large amounts in agriculture as a step toward self-sufficiency in at least some commodities, and Saudi Arabia in particular has achieved self-sufficient in wheat and dairy products and is an exporter of eggs to other Arab countries.

But while the recent debate on Arab food security may have been have been particularly vocal about most intense in relation to the Gulf, the dangers of insecure food sup- it is in some of the poorer and more populous Arab states, such as Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt that the and storage facilities of its mem- food problem has already reached bers. Huge silo capacity may be alarming proportions.

than aiding recovery from drought.

Jon Tinker, of Earthscan, the Lon-

don-based environment group, said

rainless periods are a recurring

phenomenon in the Sahel. "The

farmers would grow a variety of

crops, not high yielding, but they were tough and they survived," he

#### Continuing Drought Worsens idion dirhams (\$198.7 million). Bleak Prospects in Africa

(Continued From Previous Page) much evidence to suggest that Western aid is impeding rather ears earlier to the month, when out to be largely a waste of money: bowds took to the streets of Cairo their impact on output has been

> Invariably, projects are imposed from on high; the peasant cannot understand the technology or the benefits of the drainage required in growing rice in Upper Volta or irri-gation from a dam on the Senegal both the black president and the donor country in the tape-cutting ceremony to open a new road than you get out of a successful but small-scale farming cooperative. Yet, within a few years that road will be crumbling and there will be neither new money, the skill nor the will to

The peasants are the backbone of agriculture — at the same time feeding themselves and the townsmen and raising hard currency. (Mr. Berg said the two occupations do not neccessarily clash. Healthy export crops usually accompany an adequate subsistence production). In the case of the Sahel, there is

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The GCC states have invested

River. As one aid worker said: "There is more political mileage for

have shifted too far north, and the rapid switch to cash crops, without With the result that the desert moves ever southward, the peasants flood to the towns and food aid becomes an easy option for the once stubborn farmer. By the end of the century, the Sahel will have to import more than 3 million tons of cereal to feed its 50 million peo-

For some years now the emphasis has been changing. Governments have begun to realize that their oil, uranium, bauxite and iron are at the mercy of price fluctua-tions beyond their control. The "Green Revolution," "Operation Feed Yourself" and other slogans are the public side of the call to return to the land. A much greater proportion of development aid

only 10 percent today.

now goes into the compryside. The nature of agricultural aid is changing too. The smallholder is the center stage again, but now furnished with the appropriate technology — village wells rather than giant dams, electricity, fertilizer and seeds, extension services, a cooperative to market the crop -and a decent price to make it worth his while. But this is only the beginning. So far no country in Africa has shown anything like the success of India's green revolution.

This year, despite the West's selling and donating more wheat, corn and rice than ever before. Africa's grain shortfall is likely to be as much as 800,000 tons. This means hunger, malnutrition and death for many of the 150 million people in 26 states in South, East and West Trade petition to Heat Up Next U.S.-EC Round

By Seth S. King WASHINGTON - A fragile cease-fire has developed this year in the mini trade war between the United States and the European Community over agricultural ex-

ports.
This hull, U.S. officials say, is due more to the general decline in world farm trade than to any resolution of a conflict that began two years ago when the EC captured several of the United States' export customers with cheaper, government-subsidized farm products.

But these officials also are warning that this slowing of export sales has made competition for foreign sales even keener and increased the chances for a resumption of fullscale hostilities this summer.

"Even though the rhetoric has subsided for the moment, we're just as angry about EC subsidies as we were before," Daniel M. Arnstutz, undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs, said in a re-cent interview. "When farm export markets are so competitive, any objectionable trade practices by others become more important and more vexing

soon emerge as a serious rival to It has been 14 months since the Americans "fired a warning shot across the EC's bow" by subsidiz-ing large sales of flour, butter, and cheese to Egypt, thus taking over one of France's best customers in

During that time, through the use of subsidized interest rates and guaranteed credits, the United States has also captured traditional French wheat export markets in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and the EC flour market in Jamaica. On the other hand, the Americans have failed, so far, to regain their poultry markets in the Middle East, which the EC and Brazil took over in 1982 with cheaper, subsidized products. But so far this year there have

been no other large-scale actions by

cither side. Although they continue to talk about it, the threats by EC members to retaliate for the North African sales by limiting imports of American-corn gluten feed have not materialized. Nor has the EC increased import taxes as yet on American fats and oils, as the community talked of doing last year. In turn, the Reagan Administration has managed to ignore repeat-

## FAO, Donors **Maintaining**

(Continued From Page 9) overloads its capacity to execute,

even if good will is involved," the official said. The organization's most recent external auditor's report, published once every two years by the United Kingdom's auditor general, noted "substantial delays between a govemment's request for assistance

and approval of a project" and "de-lays in the implementation of a project" that in one instance extended to four and a half years. The report also cited "difficulties [that] arose because FAO headquarters was unaware of problems in the field or, conversely, the project authorities had not been told of changes decided by FAO head-

quarters."
While the majority of these prob-lems were "not serious" or were "beyond FAO's control," the report said it appeared that "most could have been expected to come

to notice and be remedied." The agency finances most of its field projects through voluntary contributions from individual nations. These totaled \$366 million in 1983 for more than 2,165 projects around the world.

said. "Now the food-growing areas More than three-quarters of its field programs are dedicated to agenough variety, has contributed to the disaster. The West has institu-tionalized famine." riculture, particularly in increasing crop production. Typical projects include land and water development in countries from Cyprus to Pakistan, vaccinating livestock in southeastern Enrope, assisting international trade in Latin American fishery products and ensuring continuing food supplies are available in Bangladesh.

While the agency retains a mas-sive emergency food-aid program, ple, by which time half will be liv-ing in the towns, compared with increasing emphasis is being placed on longer term, self-help projects and on pressing for government policies to help boost agricultural production and farm incomes.

Another UN food agency in Rome, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), has had less success than FAO in convincing donors to continue funding. Established in 1977, IFAD was

designed to unite nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries with the Organiza-tion of Economic Cooperation and Development to help poor countries plan and finance agricultural projects. Its budget formula calls for OECD nations to provide a little more than half the agency's funding while OPEC and developing countries contribute the rest.

The agency, with 139 members, has funded a total of 183 projects for small-holding and landless farmers in 77 countries. But although it has a better pay-back record than any other UN lending institution, IFAD has had trouble collecting contributions from member governments for its 1981 84 budget of \$1.1 billion.

The United States, for example which was supposed to provide 16  **WORLD AGRICULTURE** 

which the agriculture secretary already has the authority to do. For the last two years the volume

of agricultural exports from the United States, especially of wheat feed grains and soybeans, has declined and is expected to do so again this year. The EC's foreign sales of wheat, dairy products, and meat have also sagged in that peri-

The American losses, according Mr. Amstutz, are due in part to the rising value of the dollar, which makes U.S. exports more expensive. Today, many Third World countries are even deeper in debi-And with their own revenues cut by the oil glut, the OPEC countries have less money to loan to the lesser developed nations for food pur-

Also, after last summer's drought in its Corn Belt, American feed grain prices have leaped to levels some former customers can no longer afford. More significantly, grain exports of both the EC and the United States have declined generally because world wheat and rice production were at record levels in 1983. Consequently, some importing countries are filling more of their own cereal needs themselves. Some are also increasing their own meat and poultry production and not importing either from the United States or the

"At the moment, it's not so much our losing more markets to the EC as it is that other countries are providing more for themselves." Mr. Amstutz said.

But as surpluses of dairy products and wheat continue to pile up in both the United States and the EC countries, the need to export is becoming more acute and the incentives to resume the skirmishing are increasing, he added.

Both sides are well-armed to start again, though escalated warfare could endanger the agricultural sales each still makes to the other. Collectively, the EC is the United States' biggest foreign market for bulk farm commodities such as soybeans, feed grains and soybean meal and oil. The United States, in turn, buys substantial amounts of EC cheese, wine and other processed products, all of which American producers would like to see curtailed.

Although the EC's policy of price support and export subsidy is now causing bitter dissension among community members themselves, the Europeans are burdened Uneasy Truce with massive quantities of government-held surpluses and their only

ed demands from Congress for more use of the Europeans' own weapon of cash export subsidies.

hope of reducing those surpluses is next year's direct export-credit program, which allows importing gram, which allows importing countries with poor credit ratings gram, which allows importing ing system.

countries with poor credit ratings

Another try for an armistice wil predicament with their excess supto borrow more food money from plies of wheat and dairy products. So the United States is making

American banks.
All during the mim trade war the more dollars available for subsitwo sides have tried, with little sucdized export credits and loan guarantees. The United States has alcess, to make peace. Earlier this month, an American

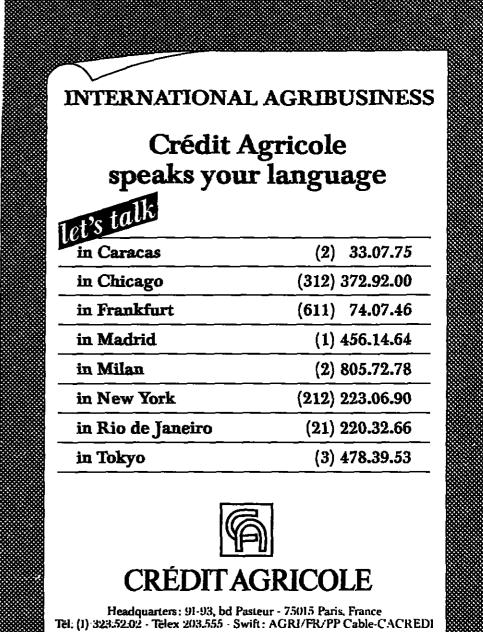
ready provided \$95 million in 1984 trade representative sought to take for this form of subsidy to Jamaica the dispute from the bilateral stage and to the former French customto the broader forum of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ers in Algeria, Morrocco and Tunisia. It has an additional \$85 million (GATT). He warned a meeting of available for these credit subsidies that multination group in Geneva this year. And Congress has just that a ban on export subsidies was authorized adding \$100 million to needed to prevent the collapse of

and the United States join 12 other exporting countries in meetings here with officials of GATT and the International Monetary Fund A U.S. trade official said the dis-

would be brought up.

"All countries should remember that nobody, including the United States, owns any agricultural ex-port markets. Mr. Amstutz had said earlier. "We welcome competi-

pute over subsidizing farm exports





Nestle, invests today to help ensure food for tomorrow.

greats 7 First sign 8 Siestas 9 Zermatt sight 10 Like Stanley Kowalski

12 Mexican

THE RETREAT

164 pp. \$12.95.

18 Whilom 24 Old card games 26 He has "I" 29 Muzzle 33 Deliverance 11 Make use of 35 Padre's

pastry?

By Aharon Appelfeld. Translated by Dalya Bilu.

THE retreat imagined by the Israeli writer

Aharon Appelfeld is a sort of camp for Jewish

senior citizens in the magic mountains of Austria.

The period is not specified, but the events seem to

be taking place shortly before World War II.

The camp is run by Balaban, who was raised in

the country, where he grew strong and adept at un-Jewish skills like training horses. Through exercise

and clean living. Balaban hopes to help those Jews

who find their way to his camp to shake off all the

distasteful traits that he believes are responsible for

In fact, the inhabitants of the retreat are not

particularly Jewish Jews. There has been a good deal of converting and intermarrying and fleeing of

things Jewish in their past.

The reader arrives at the camp in the company of

Lotte, an aging actress who has been expelled by her

non-Jewish company, and repelled by her non-

"(AN I 60 BAREFOOT TODAY? MY POOR FEET HAVE

BEEN LOCKED UP IN STUFFY OLD SHOES ALL MINTER!

WEATHER

<u>AFRICA</u>

Algiers Coire Cape Town Casablanca Harere Lages Nairobi

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Reviewed by Walter Goodman

the world's antipathy to them.

DENNIS THE MENACE

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MIDDLE EAST

<u>OCEANIA</u>

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SATURDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNEL: Smooth FRANKFURT: Foir Temp. 169—38 LONDON: Roin Temp. 16—7 (57—45). MADRID: Cloudy Temp. 44—7 (75—45). MADRID: Cloudy Temp. 44—7 (75—46). NEW TORK: Cloudy Temp. 44—4 (75—46). PARIS: Foir Temp. 21—4 (70—40). PARIS: Foir Temp. 22—4 (72—40). TEL AVIV: Foir. Temp. 23—11 (73—46). TEL AVIV: Foir. Temp. 18—160—26). BANGKOK: Coudy Temp. 33—35 (49—77). HONG KONG: Poin. Temp. 22—19 (72—46). MANILA: Cloudy Temp. 34—28 (73—47). SEOUL: Overcost. Temp. 18—11 (44—23). SINGAPORE: Overcost. Temp. 34—24 (18—73). TOKYO: Foir Temp. 16—9 (61—48).

41 Explanatory

phrase 42 Penates' partner 43 White Russian ruler 44 Petrocelli of Red Sox fame

51 J. S. Copley's forte 53 Bark cloth 55 Circle segment 60 Concerning **62** Astringent

73 Klammer's arena 74 Electrician's repast? 75 Curare's

70 Lunar New 85 Not sotto voce Yearin Vietnam 89 Golden intangible

90 Belafonte's forte 92 Like the Cheshire Cat **94** Previous

count on but each other.

hatred of the outside world. These Jews in retreat

from their Jewishness finally have no one left to

time in a Nazi concentration camp as a child, has a

powerful vision to impart. Unfortunately, it only

lickers here. The characters seem to be concealed

by the mountain mists. Even Lotte, with whom we

And then, there is the language. Appelleld's style at its best is unadorned and direct, but in this

translation, it becomes a shop of second-hand

phrases. In a space of 50 pages, there is a silence that "you could cut with a knife," somebody who "lived

to a ripe old age." somebody else who takes "a new

lease on life" and also feels "cold shivers down her

spine." Things prey on someone's mind; wool is

pulled over one's eyes; someone can't curb her

that Hebrew makes use of the same stock phrases as

English? A generous interpretation might be that

this is a device of Appelfeld or his translator to demonstrate that having lost their identity as Jews,

these people are unable even to express their feel-

ngue; things go "from bad to worse." Can it be

spend the most time, remains vague.

As he demonstrated in his earlier works, Appelfeld, who was born in Eastern Europe and spent

105 Tennis term 198 Lost weekend 109 Young plant III Adherent

102 Norwegian

103 He kicked to

conquer

But even those who attempt to change and go jogging around the mountains to build up their podies cannot escape either their own natures or the

#### **BOOKS**

E.P. Dutton, ? Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

translated into English, is a parable that aims to teach, among other things, that the Jew who cuts himself off from his fellows in a non-Jewish world is truly adrift. Try though he may to imitate the majority, he has no hope of being accepted or, when persecution strikes, of being spared.

of exerting a spellbinding charm on Gentile women." One resident reports that he has counted 200

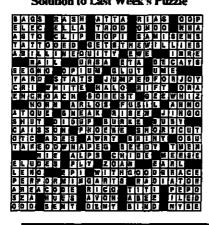
pulled up by the roots."

Alas, none of these campers seem capable of redemption. They keep reverting to their bad habits, like playing poker every night. In Balaban's opinion, "poker was a Jewish disease which had to be

Jewish son-in-law, "If nobody wants me anymore," she announces, "I'll go to the Jews."

bursts out. "They're right to hate us."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



ngs in an individual way. (The translator, Dalya Bilu, incidentally, has an shaky about its usage. "She was a farmer's daughter, it transpired, born in the mountains." "The funeral it transpired, had taken place the evening before." "It transpired that Isadora's last requests were to be buried without Jewish rites.")

Only as it reaches its conclusion does "The Retreat" build up comparable force. The enemy is growing more relentless and, for purposes of persecution, no distinction is made among Jews, short or tall, observant or emancipated, poker players or no.
As the book ends, the men return beaten from the village, where they must go for supplies. And the group comes together: "At night, of course, people were afraid. But they helped one another. If a man fell or was beaten he was not abandoned."

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York

#### 63 Fashion 64 Cut off, in a

"The Retreat," the fourth work of Appelfeld to be

The ailments that these Jews are seeking to escape have of course been diagnosed for them by the non-Jewish world. One of them, Lauffer, for example, described by Balaban as "an incorrigible Jew," is frivolous, nimble, shifty as they come and capable defects among Jews, from inflamed nerves to shortness of stature. Little wonder then that Balaban

PEANUTS HERE'S THE WORLD WAR I FIYING ACE FLIRTING WITH THE BEAUTIFUL FRENCH WAITRESS.

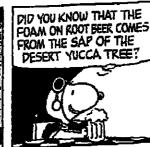
WOW! THAT

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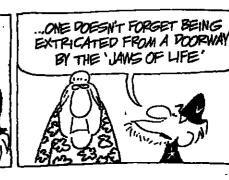






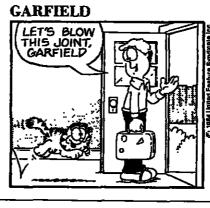
















# turn to Form

#### Judge Backs Indianapolis in Colt Case

## INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) - Baltimore officials cannot stop the National

**SPORTS BRIEFS** 

Football League from scheduling home games for the Indianapolis Colts or interfere with the NFL's operations concerning the team, a judge has ruled. U.S. District Judge William Steckler on Thursday denied Baltimore's request that a temporary restraining order Steckler issued April 5 be dissolved. That order blocked Baltimore officials from taking legal action against the Colts. Despite the April 5 order, Baltimore officials filed a suit in their city Circuit Court and obtained an order blocking the NFL from scheduling Colts home games anywhere except Baltimore. "The NFL must be permitted to exercise its functions concerning the franchise under the NFL Constitution and rules," Steckler said. Lawyers for Baltimore announced they would appeal the decision. The NFL had remained neutral in the scheduling controversy that developed after owner Robert Irsay's team packed its equipment and records into several moving vans March 28 and moved to Indianapolis. A recent NFL schedule did not list where Colts' home games for the 1984 season would be played.

#### Morgan Leads Faldo by 2 in PGA Golf

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) — Gil Morgan compiled a no-bogey, 7-under-par 64 and took a 2-stroke lead Thursday in the first round of a PGA tournament here. Morgan shot a 5-under-par 31 on the front nine, then birdied two of the last three holes.

Nick Faldo, the Englishman who last season ranked as Europe's leading player and now is a regular on the American PGA Tour, had a solid 66 that placed him second. Larry Rinker followed at 67.

#### NASL, Soccer Players Reach Accord

NEW YORK (NYT) - A labor dispute that the North American Soccer League had said was threatening its existence was resolved late Thursday night on the deadline set by the owners of the nine teams. The league, plagued for years by financial problems, had threatened to fold unless agreement on an over-all player contract to replace one that expired Nov.15 was reached. The three-year agreement was approved by representatives of the NASL Players Association and the owners. It is subject to ratification by both parties.

The league, whose financial problems have caused it to shrink from 24 to nine teams in four years, has demanded cost-saving measures, "Major accommodations have been made by both players and owners for the long-term stabilization of the sport," said Howard Samuels, the league president.

#### Politics Force Budd to Quit U.K. Race

LONDON (Reuters) - Zola Budd, who was born in South Africa but received British nationality as a passport to international athletics, has pulled out of her second race in Britain after opposition from Labor Party politicians. Budd, 17, was due to run in an invitation 1,500 meters in Crawley, southern England; on Saturday as part of her bid for a place in Britain's team at the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. But race organizers, the local athletics club, said she had dropped out after opposition from the local Labor Party, which controls the

town council that owns the town's running track,
The Labor Party, a critic of South Africa's apartheid policy, has criticized the ruling Conservative government for giving Budd citizenship just 10 days after she arrived in Britain on March 24.

## Victory by Devil's Bag Leaves Some Questions

#### By Andrew Beyer Washington Post Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky - A few months ago, it might have seemed unthinkable that Devil's conclusions from his romp in the Bag would have to prove himself by seven-furlong Forerunner Purse. running against four nonentities in a \$25,000 race.

But when the colt returned to competition Thursday by demol-ishing a weak field at Keeneland by 15 lengths, trainer Woody Stephens felt relieved, optimistic and vindi- petitive pressure. Neither question cated. "Everybody thinks he's could be answered Thursday. broke down," he said, pointing at a reporter who had written that the seven furlongs on a racing: "Devil's Bag is finished."

"There's no sounder horse on the race track," Stephens declared.

#### NHL Playoffs

Division Finals (Best-of-Seven) Patrick Division Washington 2. N.Y. Islanders ? N.Y. Islanders 5. Washington 4. N.Y. Islanders 1. Washington 1. N.Y. Islanders 5. Washington 2. N.Y. Islanders 5. Washington 2.

(islanders win series, 4-1)
Adams Divisions
Quebec 4, Montreal 2
Montreal A, Quebec 1 Montreal 2, Quebec Quebec 4, Montreol 3, OT Montreol 4, Quebec 0 (Montreol leads series, 3-2) Monresota 2 St. Louis 1
St. Louis 4 Minnesota 3 OT
St. Louis 3 Minnesota 1
Minnesota 1 St. Louis 2

Minnesoto 1, St. Louis 2
Minnesoto 4, St. Louis 2
(Minnesoto leads series, 3-2)
Satvitte Division
Edmonton S. Colgary 2
Edmonton 3, Colgary 2
Edmonton 5, Colgary 2
Edmonton 5, Colgary 3
Catgary 5, Edmonton 4
(Edmonton leads series, 3-2)
Games Friday
Chaber at Mantical

Quebec at Mantreal Minneseta at St. Louis Edmonton at Colgary Games Sunday, if necessary

"He's fit and he's sharp-and he's back running."

Even though Devil's Bag was un-deniably ambulatory Thursday, it Since his stunning defeat — the first of his career — in the Flamin-go Stakes at Hialeah, the big questions about the colt have concerned his capacity to run a distance and his ability to withstand tough com-

Devil's Bag's time of 1:23 35 over the seven furlongs on a racing strip labeled "good" was respectable but not sensational. It certainly gave no conclusive evidence that the colt has recaptured the brilliant form that carried him to six straight victories and last season's 2-year-old championship.

But Stephens, very satisfied, said, "He'd been away seven weeks [since losing the Flamingo Stakes]. and this was only his third race since October. He's a little tired. but this should set him up; all we need now is that mile in him."

#### Transition

BASEBALL, American League
BALTIMORE—Placed Dan Ford, autilielder, an the 15-day disabled list. Purchased the 
contract at Floyd Raytord, intielder, from National League
ATLANTA—Activated Terry Forster.

pitcher,
MONTREAL—Activated Steve Rogers,
pitcher, Optigned Mike Stenhouse, outfielder,
to Indicapolita of the American Association,
ST. LOUIS—Recalled John Stuper, pitcher,
from Louisville of the American Association. FOOTBALL
United Stotes Football League
LOS ANGELES—5:9ned Freddle Scott,

North American Soccer League
MEAPHIS—Announced the sale of the
frenchise to a group of investors from Less
Vegos. wide receiver-lurix returner.

COLLEGE KANSAŞ ŞTATE—Announced the resigna-tion of Jerry Holmos ossistant baskelpail

"That mile" is the Derby Trial at Churchill Downs on April 28. Stephens' slightly unorthodox choice

■ 3 Tests for Derby Hopefuls Three prep races for Kentucky Derby hopefuls are scheduled for this weekend. The New York Times reported.

before the Derby.

The Wedding Guest and Bear Hunt are the favorites in a field of eight for the Wood Memorial at Aqueduct Saturday, New York's major Derby prep. The lineup also includes Counterfeit Money, On the Sauce, Raja's Shark, Restless Meteor, Groom's Image and Leroy

# NATIONAL LEAGUE

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take on colts in the Derby. Oth for Devil's Bag's final prep race wise, she will have a long-awast showdown the day before in I Kentucky Oaks against Miss Od na the favorite in a field of fi fillies in the Ashland Stakes has Keeneland Saturday.

Tsunami Slew tops a field eight in the California Derby S urday at Golden Gate and will sent to Kentucky if he wins.

#### Thursday's Line Score

Montreel 000 946 200-4 II New York 311 000 928-7 7 Guillickson, Horris (3), Scholzeder (3), L S.
The two favorites in a field of 11 for Saturday's Arkansas Derby are

Cos (8) and Carter; Gooden, Swan (6), 0rds
(8) and Gibbons, W—Orrosco, 1-4, L—Sek
20der, 0-2, NRs—Montreel, Carter (3), NR
York, Fester (3), Brooks (3),
St. Leuis cos stl—1 9
Calcage out stl et = 9
Car, Rucker (6), Lahili (6), Harton (8) of
Brummer: Treut and Davis, W—Treut, 2

San Dieso eee ase ase as 5 Los Anseles 519 819 113-4 5 Whitson, Mange (a), Letter's (5) and Kent dv: Pana and Sciescia, W—Pens, 2-1, L—WS son, 6-1; HRS—Los Angeles, Sax (1), Brack G Son.I-1. NRS—Los Angeles, Sox (1). Brock is Cincinnell 100 000 000—1 3 Son Francisca 286 601 892—3 1 Berenyl, Power (a). Owchinko (7) and B lordeflo, Guiden (7): J.Robinson, Lovelie i and Brenty, W.—J.Robinson, 2-1. L.—Beren 0-3.

(Philadelphia at Pilizburgh, ppd., raid) AMBRICAN LEAGUE 902 901 930--5 3 109 900 903--5 3

Soborhopen, Quisonberry (7) and answerer.
Petry, Lone; (9) and Parrish, W—Saberh
act, 1-4, L—Petry, 2-1, HR3—Kansas Cfi
White (1). Detroit, Glason (3).
Baltimore 818 808 809—17
Taronto
AKGresor and Natan. Demosty (9): Class
and Martinas W—Elaney, 1-1, L—McGresor and Martinez W.—Clancy, 1-1, L.—McGrep

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Besten 021 108 600-4 6
House, Jones (8) ond Yest, Feley (9): Bay
Cleur (9) ond Gedman, W.—Jones, 10 L
Boyd, 9-2. HR.—Bestet, Armas 2 (4).
Chicage 500 119 891-3 4
Mitterplace 500 119 891-3 4
Dolson and Hill; Coconaver, McClure (7
Tellmann (9) and Sundberg, W.—Dolson 3L.—Cocanaver, 0-2. HR.—Missockus, 5us
bers (1).

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#### **SPORTS**

## attle Nips Dallas th Shot at Buzzer

AS — A three-point shot Williams as the buzzer out an end to a comeback allas Mavericks on Thurs-1 and gave the Scattle Sus a 95-92 victory in Na-

Boston, Milwaukee and vere the other victors. came from 17 points be-

Basketball Association

#### 3A PLAYOFFS

the score, 92-92, and had to go ahead in the final

hot with three seconds to le Mavericks' Pat Cumcom the baseline was Scattle to call time out p the winning play. Vranes, whose tenacious

limited Dallas' Mark o seven points in the first ounded the ball to Wilhe Seattle guard, who points in the series openand lofted the ball up from trebounded off the backd through the net to quiet crowd of 17,007. good look at the basket,"

iams. "I thought it had a , go in, but I didn't think it

off the glass."

aven't had any lucky shots
like that," said Chambers,
shed the game with 30

But nobody deserved it . ் வ Gus."

recision evened their bestplayoff series at a game e teams will play Game 3 Saturday with the fourth afor next Tuesday.

ions 113, Knicks 105 ntiac, Michigan, Bill Laimred 31 points and Cliff on scored six in the fourth to help the Detroit Pistons ew York, 113-105, and tie

s at one victory each. nicks' Bernard King set an ord for both regular sea-playoffs in the first period ng 23 consecutive points earn. He finished with 46

holding New York scoreless for 4:29 to run up a 99-84 lead. King scored 10 straight points to bring New York back to within 101-96, but the Pierce's second fire extended. but the Pistons scored five straight to wrap up the victory. The next two games are sched-

uled for New York. Celtics 88, Bullets 85

#### In Boston, Larry Bird scored 23 points and Gerald Henderson add-

ed 21 to lead the Celtics to a 88-85 triumph over Washington and a 2-0 edge in the series, which switches to Landover, Maryland, for the third game Saturday.

Bird had six points in the final

period, when Boston controlled the boards. Leading, 79-78, the Celtics went on a 10-2 run and the Bullets by Tom Chambers and could never draw closer than two grabbed the loose ball, points again.

#### Bucks 101, Hawks 87

In Milwaukee, Marques Johnson scored 27 points and the Bucks stifled two second-half Atlanta surges for a 101-87 victory and a 2-

Bob Lamer's hook shot to start the third period gave Milwaukee a 55-41 lead, but Dominique Wilkins scored six straight points to cut the Hawks' deficit to 55-47. Wilkins' three-point play a minute later lifted Atlanta to within 57-52, the closest the Hawks had been since midway through the first period.

The game was still close, 62-56, with five minutes left when Milwankee, aided by two 24-second violations on the Hawks, began to pull away. Game 3 is scheduled for Saturday in Atlanta.

Nuggets 132, Jazz 116 In Salt Lake City, Denver's powerful front line of Dan Issel, Kiki Vandeweghe and Alex English combined for 96 points as the Nuggets evened the series at one game each with a 132-116 victory over

the Utah Jazz Issel had 33 points and Vandeweghe 32 as Denver led by as many as 28 points in the third quarter. The series shifts to Denver for the third game Sunday.

On Friday night, New Jersey (116-101 victors in the series opener) visited Philadelphia, Phoenix (113-105 victors) was at Portland and Los Angeles (116-105 victors) f the fourth quarter while hosted Kansas City.



Steve Trout of the Cubs slides under the tag of Cardinal catcher Glenn Brummer to score.

grown up a lot. I think I have ma-

Mets 7, Expos 6

In New York, Hubie Brooks'

third home run of the season, a

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

two-run shot in the eighth inning

rallied the Mets past Montreal, 7-6.

Jesse Orosco (1-0), the Mets' third

Dodgers 4, San Diego 0

Greg Brock hit home runs to back the five-hit pitching of Alejandro

In Los Angeles, Steve Sax and

pitcher, earned the victory.

Trout, Matthews Lead Cubs Past Cardinals, 6-1

#### Twins' Eisenreich Faces Third Strike Nervous Disorder Has Forced Player to Quit Majors Twice

By Ira Berkow New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Before a game at Yankee Stadium recently, Jim Eisenreich of the Minnesota Twins stood in his left-handed stance in the mesh cage and took batting practice, his broad jaw firm and his small, gentle eyes, under a red cap, looking steadily at the pitcher. The day was a little cool, but

sunny and lovely, and fans were just beginning to maunder into the 55,000 or so blue seats. They may not have been quite aware of Eisenreich in the batting cage, or of the undercurrent of drama that accompanies him.

"If he can get over this season," said Tom Mee, the Twins' public-relations director, "we feel be'll have gotten over the humo.

This is Eisenreich's third attempt to play big-league ball. There has been no question of his physical skills: At 5 feet 10 inches (1.78 meters) and solidly built, he is the fastest man on the team, is an excellent fielder, has a good arm and, as the baseball saying goes, has pop in his bat. His problem has never been with the ball.

In 1982, Eisenreich, then a 23-year-old rookie center fielder, was hitting .303 in May, when he took himself out of the lineup and was unable to continue the season. He was suffering from a nervous disor-



Jim Eisenreich like fighting your shadow."

He went home to St. Cloud. Minnesota, to rest and did not return until the following spring. He again started the season for the Twins, played the first two games and went 2 for 7. But he had to quit once more when the problem re-

He would not talk with reporters, but his father, Cliff, said at the time that the Twins had spent about \$50,000 in trying to identify and do something about his prob-

lem.
"They've tried biofeedback, hypnosis, drugs on the kid," Cliff Eisenreich said. "Everything but psychologies." chotherapy. A lot of people think that's like witchcraft.

game goes on. He's had a nervousness since he was a boy, and when he's around people he knows, he's OK, but when he's not, he becomes self-conscious about twitching." And that, he added, causes his

His father said then that although the Twins wanted Jim back, even as just a designated hitter, he nically an amateur again, played on the local amateur team. He batted .625 as he led the St. Cloud Saints

to the state championship.

Also last summer, and into the fall, he underwent treatment a few times a week by Harvey Misel, a SL Paul hypnotist who has drawn praise from such ballplayers as Rod Carew. Floyd Bannister and Steve Stone in helping them over-

come psychological handicaps. Eisenreich wanted to try a come-

"He's a nice kid, an introverted kid, and someone with whom the conversation doesn't just flow," said Misel. "He's shy. He has no difficulty handling the game or the pressures of the game. It's just beng the focus of attention of fans and the press because of the prob-lem that's at the root of it."

Misel attempted to get Eisenreich to center on the enjoyment of the game alone. "A person can think of only one thing at a time, and if that one thing is pleasurable. it helps," said Misel. "In some ways, it's like lighting your shadow. No matter what you do, it's always there. So you have to find a way to live with it. And it's certainly possible to do."

For Eisenreich, that would mean being able to shut out the fans. particularly those in some road cities who had taunted him. The press agreed to the club's request to talk with Eisenreich only about the game, not about his problem.

This spring Eisenreich played well, and when the season began. he started in center field for the Twins. But Manager Billy Gardner. eager to get him past the early months in which he has had so much difficulty, has used him since primarily as a designated hitter while Darrell Brown plays center.

Now, in the batting cage, Eisen-reich smoothly cracked a pitch on a line over second base, then another

over shortstop. Eisenreich had been working on not pulling his right shoulder too quickly. He is most effective as a spray hitter, and the line drives said he was doing something about that

"Good swingin". Eisie," said Brown, standing nearby. No comment from the man in the cage was

# els ...

ngled home one run and doubled

and scored twice, and Steve Trout

turned in his second straight com-

plete game to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 6-I National League vic-

tory Thursday over the St. Louis

Trout (2-1) yielded nine hits and

also singled and scored the first run

of the game on Matthews' single in

the third inning. Trout struck out four and walked two in becoming

the first Cub pitcher since Rick Reuschel in 1980 to hurl back-to-

"Billy Connors [Cub pitching coach] really turned me around,"

Trout said. "He convinced me that

back complete games.

## biland, left, and Rick Mahorn of the Bullets gang up on the Celtics' Dennis Johnson. Revamped Nürburgring Awaits

Paul Radford

BURGRING, West Ger-- West Germany's twisting gring circuit, once notoria series of horrific fatal is, is gearing up for a safe a formula one motor rac-

is the winding 22.8-kilo-14.2-mile) track, which has the lives of more than 140 and motor cyclists in the

place is a 4.5-kilometer ly opened May 12 and tand prix racing will return 7 for the first time in eight

ala One drivers boycotted k after Niki Lauda of Austria, a former world champion, was badly burned in a crash there during the 1976 grand prix.

The decision prompted a mas-

Return to Formula One Racing

sive redevelopment of the circuit, easily the longest used in grand prix, which used to snake round 73 bends through the pine-covered Ei-

fel hills. Developers spent 81 million Deutsche marks (\$31 million) on shortening the track and straight-ening out the tighter bends to make the circuit fit for Formula One. Drivers complained that the old

circuit, which dropped 320 meters Monte Carlo," he said. ional circuit, which will be (1,050 feet) into the valley below for emergency services to reach the

widening the track and introducing better fencing.

Lauda has given the track his will have to be changed in the next 15 years."

Lauda reflects the views of many who will come to the Nürburgring this year in search of nostalgia.

"In my opinion there are only two tracks in the entire world whose character truly exceeds the rest, the Nürburgring and perhaps Lauda and those seeking nostal-

the village of Nürburg, was too gia may, however, be in for a disaplong and that it took too much time pointment. The new, modern Nirburgring looks safe enough. But it also looks just like many other race Developers have built new pits, tracks and clearly lacks the characrenovated spectator stands and ter of the old winding circuit.

#### SFL Takes the Cheer From Cheerleaders

that when they answered an advertisement to tion, they envisioned appearances on local rision shows, at shopping mails and for chari-2 events.

canty uniforms to mingle with the crowd and autographs, say 12 cheerleaders for the New ey Generals who were fired this week for property to the same of the same og by failing to show up for a United States thall League game last weekend.

I was under the impression this would be a sign of the state of the st

si-Broadway dance performance not a bunch neerleaders jumping and cheering," said Robin tor-Horneff, the group's choreographer who was fired. "I was told they'd be performing as oup throughout the area. I've never been in-'ed with anything so shabby before."

ut a spokesman for the USFL team said Thursthat the cheerleaders, part of a 30-member that the "bottom line" was that they would be like that. It's disgusting."

required to appear at the team's nine home games. "They cheered for three games," he said.
"They've been together for less than two months. How fast did they think it was going to happen? The Dallas Cowboy cheerleaders were around for a long time" before they gained attention.

Camille Campiglia, one of the fired cheerleaders, said the pay of \$35 per appearance was not the reason the women — including aspiring actresses,

An advertisement placed in an entertainment trade publication promoting auditions in January promised the cheerleaders dancing, television, modeling and other jobs, she said

But Campiglia said that when she complained to Emily Magrish, the Generals director of promotion, about the bar appearances, "Emily's answer was, 'Well, Camille, who do you think your fans

"We had complained for months that the outlits ad, were expecting too much too soon. He said disgruntled cheerleaders knew when they tried us to go into a bar [filled with] drunk men dressed

#### Injury Forces Lendl to Quit In Monaco

Compiled by Our Staft From Disputches MONTE CARLO - Top seed drew from a quarter-final match of the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament Friday against Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden because of a leg bruise.

In another match, Yannick Noah of France took just over an hour to defeat Andres Gomez of Ecuador, 6-2, 6-4.

Noah will meet defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden in one semifinal. Wilander defeated Guillermo Villas of Argentina, 6-3, 6-1, in the last match of the day.

In the day's opening match, Jim-

my Arias of the United States easily defeated Scott Davis, also of the United States, 6-0, 6-1, to set up a semifinal with Sundstrom. Arias, 19, who had played nine holes of golf Thursday despite tendinitis of the knee, said the quarter-

final match was easier than he ex-pected. "Scott can be be a dangerous player." Arias said, "but he was on one of his bad days." Sundstrom was leading, 6-1, 2-0 and was 30-0 up in the game, when

Lendl beckoned him up to the net shook his hand and conceded the approval: "I am convinced nothing match amidst whistles from disappointed fans. Lendl said he injured himself

when he crashed into a side post in a match against Gene Mayer on his way to victory in a tournament in Luxembourg last week. "My foot slipped," Lendl said. "I

hurt my kidney and bruised my leg very badly. I felt it when I was sliding to my backhand, when I was stretching for the ball. I noticed it before this week for one or two points in a match, but this time it was bothering me throughout from the end of the first set. Lendl, who is scheduled to play a

WCT event in Dallas next week, said he would see his doctor in New York Monday, if not earlier. "I was afraid of hurting myself more."
But Lendi, second in the world

rankings, paid tribute to his 20pear-old opponent. "It [the injury] had nothing to do with me losing. He was playing so well. I didn't see any point hurting myself anymore. So I quit," he said.

rankings, said he had not noticed Lendl's injury. Sundstrom took control after

Sundstrom, No. 25 in the world

losing the opening game on his own service.

It turned out to be the only game he conceded. He broke Lendl's service game, held his own with two successive aces and kept the upper hand with fine passing shots and well-struck volleys. "I was a little bit surprised,"

Sunstrom said of Lendl's abandon-ement. "When you're concentrat-ing quite hard and suddenly it's over it's a bit of a strange feeling." He continued: "There's nothing l can do about it. It doesn't matter to me. It changes nothing. I'm happy I played so well when I was out (Reuters, AP) In San Francisco, rookie Jeff

Robinson pitched a three-hitter over eight innings and had an RBI as the Giants beat Cincinnati, 3-1. Blue Jays 2, Orioles 1 In the American League, in To-ronto, the Blue Jays handed Balti-

the Orioles dropped to 2-10, tying a record for the poorest start in the team's history.

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more its fourth straight loss, 2-1, as Royals 5, Tigers 2

innings for the victory. White Sox 3, Brewers 1 In Milwaukee, Richard Dotson (2-1) pitched a five-hitter as Chica-

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches there were other pitches to use oth-CHICAGO — Gary Matthews or than the fastball. I have also Diego, 4-0.

Pena, leading the Dodgers over San winning streak at nine games with a 5-2 victory. Rookie Bret Saberha-5-2 victory. Rookie Bret Saberhagen, in his first major league start, held the Tigers to one run over six

> go defeated the Brewers, 3-1. Rangers 7, Red Sox 4

In Boston, Red Sox manager Raiph Houk became only the 10th man in history to manage 3,000 regular-season major league games, but Texas spoiled the occasion with a 7-4 defeat of Boston. Houk has a In Detroit, Frank White hit a 1,536-1,464 regular-season record two-run home run as Kansas City in his 20 seasons as a major league ended the Tigers' season-opening manager. (AP, UPI)

"Maybe become a teacher," he said. "He's taking courses at the college here in St. Cloud." Last summer Eisenreich, having

"Jim develops a bad tic as the son a lot of emotional pain.

would probably go into "something

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#### The Associated Press DUTH HACKENSACK, New Jersey - A at cheerleaders for a professional football team

istead, they were asked to appear at three bars dancers and models - took up pom-poms.

fitted poorly in the back and exposed too much," said cheerleader Lisa Edelstein. "Then they want

#### ART BUCHWALD

#### The Mellowed Nixon

a hater."

WASHINGTON —A wonderful thing happened to me last look great?"

"He looked just like the old Nixhe's mellower."

"He seems to have mellowed." I said. "But every once in awhile when he was talking about the people who gave him the shaft, you got the feeling the

old Nixon spark was still there." My wife took my hand in hers, don't you?"

You miss him. "Of course I miss him. Who wouldn't miss Nixon? He was the greatest

president we Buchwald ever had. If it wasn't for him you wouldn't be sitting here tonight in your ermine-lined bathrobe, and I wouldn't be wearing Sulka silk pajamas and Gucci slippers." Watergate was good to us," my wife sighed.

"It was the best," I said, "Just seeing Nixon on the air brings back so many nostalgic memories." "Do you think he's sorry?" she

"Sure he's sorry. Didn't you hear him say he was sorry he didn't burn

#### U.S. Army Curbs Drinks At Club 'Happy Hours'

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - The U.S. Army has put a damper on "happy hours" at Army service clubs around the world by banning bargain drinks. Gen. John Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff, notified Army commands of his "determination that events featuring reduced pricing of alcohol beverages yers? are not consistent with Army policies and programs to eliminate al-

cohol-related problems." The April 16 message, which has social events." but it said that "primary emphasis should be on food. entertainment, or something other

"I mean sorry about Watergate." "I'm sure he's sorry. He said it week. I turned on the set and got to see Richard Nixon on television place and then he said it was a again. After it was over I said to my dumb thing to try to cover up, and wife. "He looks great. Doesn't he then he said he was sorry the CIA didn't keep the FBI out of the inquiry, and you got the feeling he's on." she agreed. "He hasn't very sorry about the people who changed one bit, except possibly talked when they should have kept their mouths shut. But he doesn't seem to hold any malice toward those who drove a stake in his heart. Then again Nixon never was

> "I had the feeling he stills holds a grudge against the media for driving him from office."

"I didn't get that," I said. "Nixon has been a pragmatic man all his life. If there is one thing he believes, it is that your enemies are always out to get you, so you have to get them first. But as far as carrying grudges, it's just not in the man's nature.

"Will you ever forget the night he told us on television 'I am not a

"He was the first president in our history who said it. He reassured the country in its darkest hour."

"I wonder why he'd go on television at this time?"

"I suppose he wanted to set the record straight. There were so many illegal things they discussed during the coverup that Nixon wanted the public to know how much of it he personally rejected. What I liked about him tonight is that he said he didn't reject them because they were wrong, but he-cause they wouldn't work,"
"You can't be more candid than

that," my wife said.

"No one ever accused Nixon of lacking candor. But he has nothing to lose now by personally taking the blame and saying the advice he got from his lawyers was what real-

"I believe him," my wife said. "Why didn't he have better law-

They were all on the other side trying to get the goods on him."
"I think it was very moving when he told about his last night in the just become available, stressed that White House and how he and Hen-Wickham is not eliminating "such, ry Kissinger got down on their knees and prayed together."

"It would have been much more fascinating if we knew what Henry was praying for."

## 'Physicist's Physicist' Offers His Solution to Nuclear Race

nuclear war ("illusory").

are technically sweet."

The allusion is to the declara-

tion by J. Robert Oppenheimer,

head of the U.S. A-bomb project

during World War II, that the

team had "known sin" in creating

the device. And how stand the

sinners now? Dyson carefully

brings his fingertips together,

raises them to his chin and turns

his head slightly aside. "I would say, on the whole —" and stops,

eyes unfocusing as a thought is

launched at some mental horizon.

Nearly 20 seconds pass, then, sud-

denly, "-if I look at, say. Senate

hearings and congressional com-mittees, they tend to pay too

much attention to scientists.

They're always talking very much

in quantitative terms and techni-

cal details when the problems

really aren't there. They very sel-dom ask, 'Well, what's all this good for?'

Dyson has been waiting 40

years to write this book - the

distillation of long-fermenting

guilt. It began during World War

Cambridge University he was re-

cruited into the research division

of Britain's Bomber Command.

Dyson found the saturation-

bombing militarily ineffective, in-

discriminate in its rain of slaugh-

ter ("technology has made evil

апопутоиs") and dangerous for

flight crews, who had only a 3-in-

10 chance of completing their

tours alive. As Dyson and his unit

devised ways to improve the odds,

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, when as an undergraduate at

By Curt Suplec Washington Post Service

PRINCETON, New Jersey — An improbable prophet at first reckoning, this tiny man in a spartan room. No match for the Pentagon chieftains whose nucleararms policy he has just damned as immoral and suicidal." Not even for the pacifist bomb-banners whose cause he finds equally unrealistic. Stray wisps of hair float out from his head in Einsteinian suspension: his clothes sag in wattled folds over his slight frame; the soft green tie flops in comic superfluity halfway to his knees.

"A physicist's physicist," Science magazine called him. But now at 60, driven by guilt, outrage and a lifelong compulsion to wrestle the inchoate into comprenension, Freeman Dyson, who has taught for 30 years at Princeion's Institute for Advanced Studies, has turned with "a sense of mission" to the imperiled future of man.

"For the last 30 years or so I've been worrying about weapons," he murmurs, "and I felt very frustrated that I wasn't really doing anything just watching while all kinds of stupidities were going ahead. I've always felt that someday, sometime I ought to try to steer the world in a better way."

The British-born Dyson is an omnivorous polymath: A major name in bomb design, subatomic physics, space-travel research, arms control, reactor technology and astronomy, he is also a frequent contributor to The New Yorker and the author of two books - a critically esteemed memoir, "Disturbing the Universe" (1979), and now "Weapons and Hope." published this month.

The tone is not coy: "The actual use of nuclear weapons in a world of great powers armed with thousands of warheads cannot serve any sane military purpose whatsoever." Working from the "ethical imperative" that "selfdefense is good and mass murder is evil," but arguing on rigorous criteria of technological and political efficacy, he rejects a half-dozen alternative concepts for U.S. strategy - including the current

reliance on mutual assured dehe became horrified at the comstruction ("immoral and suicidmanders' general indifference. al") and the feasibility of limited thought of resigning, but rationalized the work, "retreating step by Instead, Dyson offers a comstep from one moral position to another, until at the end I had no

prehensive "live and let live" program including a declared U.S. moral position at all." national policy of no-first-use of Later, after studying at Cornell nuclear force and a wholesale reand at Princeton under Oppenvision of its arsenal: Negotiating heimer, he would bring a like the number of offensive weapons ambivalence to his friendship to a minimum, replacing them with the warlocks of Los Alamos, with small, precision, defensive to his work in the '50s with neumissiles and ending what he re-gards as the United States' protron weapons (for Project Orion, an abortive plan to boot spaceships to the stars by exploding vocative and Faustian obsession with "technical follies" like killer 210mic bombs behind them satellites and the MX missile. "environmentally unacceptable." Dyson deadpans now) and to his "The primal sin of scientists and close ties with such physicist-arms politicians alike," he says, "has been to run after weapons which designers as Edward Teller.

At first, his science-clan loyalues led to hawkish pronouncements. But by the mid-70s, he was arguing (in "Disturbing the Universe") that "somewhere between the gospel of nonviolence and the strategy of mutual as-sured destruction there must be a middle ground . . . which allows killing in self-defense but forbids the purposeless massacre of innocents." His father was Sir George Dy-

son, a celebrated English composer-conductor, an aloof and cerebral authority figure; his mother, Mildred, a warmly literate lawyer. Whence the scientist? Dyson suddenly, unaccountably, grins. He is remembering an unfin-

ished science-fiction novel he wrote at age 8. Proof, he says, that his aboriginal impulse "was not, 'Oh I really want to do science.' It was: 'I want to write like Jules Verne.'

But at 15, his mind took a quantum leap. Fascinated with pop accounts of Einstein's theories but ignorant of math, he bought a differential calculus text and spent the Christmas holiday of 1938 devouring it. "I averaged 14 hours a day. Never have I enjoyed a vacation more."

The end of the war left Dyson and other young scientists years behind in their fields. The United States had the heavy action in physics, and Dyson decided to leave England, "I made a total misjudgment of the situation

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Physicist Dyson: "There must be a middle ground."

there. I remember having an argument with [fellow physicist] Francis Crick. He was in a state of total despair." and wanted to start fresh in biology. "I said that was foolish because biology

wasn't ripe vet.' Dyson's woolly chuckle begins rising. "It was too soon to think of doing really fundamental things." Five years later Crick and the American James Watson broke the code of DNA, which won them a 1962 Nobel Prize. Dyson's

eyes are moist from laughing. Dyson turned his mind to a range of projects, from clean nuclear reactors to a slot at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency during the Kennedy administration. Because of that eclecticism, some say, Dyson never lived up to his promise: "In a sense that's true," says his daughter Es-ther, 32. "But he did something

much better — he's happy."
"Like every scientist." Dyson says. "I would like to make an important discovery. But I was never single-minded enough to sit

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down and worry through a problem for 10 years the way Einstein did." Besides, he was devoted to his family — perhaps, Esther says, because Sir George had been so distant: "That's why he was such a good father to us. He didn't want to be this forbidding character.

She and her brother George are Dyson's children by a first wife: he has four other children by his present wife. Imme, whom he married in 1958. Esther became a widely quoted personal-computer specialist and head of EDventure. a market-research firm. They were encouraged to go their own ways, she says — just as Dyson believed he had to do to build a new life away from his parents.

And just as he has always argued that mankind must do - or expire of a suffocating homogeneity on a shrinking Earth, "But to me," he says now, "it's very im-portant that we don't. Clearly it's a struggle to keep any sort of diversity alive."

#### **PEOPLE**

Monroe Fans Purchase SII.000 in Memorabilic

Marilyn Mouroe fans and colletors from around the United State paid more than \$11,000 for he memorabilia at a 10-manute auc tion organized by the autograph dealer Charles Hamilton. An unit identified buyer from Atlanta ! bought a yellow watercolor selfportrait, which the actress did for charity sale in London in 1956, with a mailed bid of \$6,000, a real cord price for a single piece of Monroe memorabilia. Mona Mott of New York paid \$800 for two 11 a by-14 photographs of the acties taken by Milton Greene. A thing photo, autographed by Monrey was bought for \$1,500 by Todd Ax elrod of Las Vegas, and a letter to former New York Times editor wa sold for \$2,800 to Movie Memora bilia, a dealer in Canton, Massa chusetts. In the March 29, 1966 typewritten letter to Lester Marke then a New York Times editor Monroe wrote. "I want you t think of me as a predatory animal.

Woody Allen filed a \$10-millio lawsuit against a look-alike acte and the video company who have him for an advertising campaign National Video Inc. shows a ma resembling Allen renting videotap cassettes of two of Allen's films "Bananas" and "Annie Hall," in a ad in the March 1984 Video Review magazine. The Allen character i really Phil Boroff, a Los Angele actor who is often hired to pose a the celebrity. The real Allen succ Thursday in U.S. District Court is New York, alleging the ad has caused him "irreparable harm." 2 

Shirley MacLaine, who will be 50 Tuesday, showed off her new Oscar statue at her opening n Broadway's Gershwin Theate Thursday, but the star of "Terms o Endearment" was mainly in he song-and-dance woman guise fo the evening and put on a dynamic show. Douglas Watt, of the New York Daily News, said: "She hoof as well as ever, looks terrific in a variety of costumes and, in effect exceeds the boundaries of formula variety entertainment she's choses for her return to the Broadway scene." Frank Rich of The Nev York Times wrote: "This is an eve ning for true-blue MacLaine fan-- those who believe that the per former's best role, 'Terms of En dearment' notwithstanding, has always been herself."

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